

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Published Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

No. 31,548

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3-4, 1983

INTERNATIONAL
Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Presses Gemayel to Widen Base as Leverage Against Syria

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has told President Ami Gemayel of Lebanon that he should be more energetic in widening his political base and extending his army's control of the countryside.

He was advised to be as forthcoming as possible in bringing opposition figures into the government and in dealing directly with the Israelis to expand the Lebanese Army's presence in areas occupied by Israel, a senior official said.

Mr. Gemayel was told in Washington on Thursday, an official

said, that the United States had "no magical wand" to bring about the early pullout of foreign forces, and it was up to the Lebanese government to act with more determination.

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Mr. Gemayel was told in Washington on Thursday, an official

Pravda Rules Out Talks If U.S. Missiles Remain

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Pravda said Friday that U.S. nuclear missiles being prepared for deployment in Europe would have to be withdrawn before Soviet negotiators would resume talks on the issue.

An editorial in the Communist Party paper appeared to have been prepared to rebut suggestions by President Ronald Reagan and other Western leaders that the Kremlin, which broke off talks last week, would eventually return to the table in Geneva without concessions from the West.

The editorial did not mention Mr. Reagan. Instead, it focused on remarks by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who cited a message from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, after the breakup of the Geneva talks as an indication that the Kremlin might soon resume the negotiations.

"This stripped of fine names, is a shameless deception," Pravda said.

The editorial went on to qualify ambiguity on the matter that arose from the wording of Mr. Andropov's statement on the missile question last week. Mr. Andropov said then that the Soviet Union would be prepared to return to the previous situation — implying a resumption of talks and cancellation of Soviet military countermeasures — if the United States and its allies "display readiness to make the first move."

This was taken in some quarters in the West as a vague formulation that would allow the Kremlin to resume talks if, for example, the Western allies announced a downing or deflection of further mis-

sile deployments. But Pravda said that only a withdrawal of the missiles already flown to Britain, West Germany and Italy could draw the Soviet Union back to negotiations.

To make possible the resumption of the talks which were held in Geneva, the NATO countries should "restore the old state of things, when there were no American missiles in Europe," the paper said.

It added: "Nothing else was said and could be said either to Chancellor Helmut Kohl or to anybody else. Apparently, some people are in trouble, if they decided to distort and make a subject of shameless speculation an exchange of messages at the highest level. But this trick will not ease their position, rather, it will further undermine trust in them on the part of their peoples and the world public."

Soviet determination to take a tough line on the issue, at least for the time being, was underlined when officials announced a news conference on Monday by Marshal Nikolai V. Ogurcov, chief of the General Staff. The announcement said that Marshal Ogurcov would speak on the missile question along with two high-ranking civilian officials, Georgi M. Kornienko, first deputy foreign minister, and Leonid M. Zamayain, chief of the Communist Party's International Information Department.

It was expected that the marshal would elaborate on the military's "directed aggression" — a reference to the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan, and its presence in the occupied areas and to the occupied areas of the country.

The main areas not controlled by Syria, Israel or Lebanon government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Mr. Gemayel said after seeing Mr. Reagan Thursday that, although Lebanon wanted to implement the May 17 agreement, it was exploring with the United States "going beyond the letter of the law to set up" the most appropriate mechanism and conditions for the achievement of our common interests and policy objectives."

Little optimism was shown by either U.S. or Lebanese officials.

An administration official said that "there is a long way to go and both sides approach the situation with enthusiasm."

He said that "the impasse is clear" in getting Syria to withdraw its troops, which control more than 60 percent of Lebanon. The United States, the official said, did not have "a grand plan, a magical wand that will be waved to get the May 17 agreement implemented."

He added: "There has to be a series of steps, some ways worked out, a major part of which is going to be the demonstration by the Lebanese government that it has confidence in itself, the confidence of its people and of its army, to move into the occupied areas and to the occupied areas of the country."

The main areas not controlled by Syria, Israel or Lebanon government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Otto Lambsdorff, right, West Germany's economics minister, raised his hand to vote for the suspension of his own parliamentary immunity Friday to face charges of taking bribes.

Lambsdorff Votes With the Bundestag To Suspend His Immunity in Bribe Case

United Press International

BONN — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, accused of taking \$50,000 in bribes, voted Friday to lift his own immunity from prosecution so that he can be charged.

The 56-year-old count held up his hand in favor of a parliamentary motion, which waived his protection as a member of the Bundestag and will allow state prosecutors to charge him with corruption by taking money from the Flick holding company.

He is expected to be heavy pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, to call for the resignation of Mr. Lambsdorff, who is a member of the Free Democratic party.

The speaker of the Bundestag, Rainer Barzel, read the dry, technical motion to a near empty house.

There were 287 "yes" votes.

Among the 30 members present and the decision was unanimous.

Mr. Lambsdorff looked relaxed but serious as he thrust his arm into the air to be counted.

The Bonn prosecutor's office named Mr. Lambsdorff and four

others in a scandal involving alleged attempts by Flick to secure tax waivers. It said he received a total of \$30,000 from Flick in 1977 and 1980 to influence a tax decision involving the sale of Flick's 29-percent share in Daimler-Benz and the acquisition of shares in W.R. Grace & Co. of New York.

The prosecutors said there was no evidence that Mr. Lambsdorff had taken the money for himself, but that he had channeled the money into funds of his Free Democratic Party. Mr. Lambsdorff gave up his post of treasurer of the North Rhine-Westphalia branch of the Free Democrats two months after he became economics minister in October 1977.

On Thursday, the government agreed to ease restrictions on the financing of political parties after a vote approved by a majority of all parties except the Greens anti-nuclear party.

Mr. Lambsdorff's small but influential Free Democratic Party joined the government Thursday in criticizing the Bonn prosecutors. Torsten Wolfgramm, the Free

Democrats' floor leader in Parliament, said the evidence investigators had collected against Mr. Lambsdorff was "shabby."

On Wednesday, the government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said Mr. Kohl "extraordinarily regretted" that accusations against Mr. Lambsdorff were publicized before formal charges had been made.

Also charged in the Flick case are two former Flick executives, Eberhard von Bruchtsch and Manfred Nemitz, a former Free Democrat provincial politician.

Horst Ludwig Riemer, and Hans Friederichs, another Free Democrat who was Mr. Lambsdorff's predecessor as economics minister and is now president of the Dresden Bank.

The affair threatens to become West Germany's worst government scandal since Willy Brandt resigned as chancellor in 1974 when it was discovered that his closest aide was an East German spy.

This is the first time a West German cabinet member is to be charged while in office.

Unemployment In U.S. Falls to A 2-Year Low

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate plunged four-tenths of a percentage point to 8.4 percent last month, providing the largest two-month drop since 1958 and the highest 12-month growth of employment since 1949, the Labor Department reported Friday. It was the lowest unemployment rate in two years.

Economists have been predicting that the drop in the unemployment rate would begin to level off as the economic recovery matured. However, they have been surprised two months in a row as the unemployment rate dropped from 9.3 percent in September to 8.8 percent in October and then to the November level.

The drop in October was attributed to a puzzling decline of 553,000 in the size of the labor force. However, the decline in November was the result of an increase of 740,000 new jobs while the labor force grew at a more normal rate.

The unexpected drop in unemployment reflected the surprisingly robust growth in output during the past two quarters. The increase in the gross national product during the third quarter was 7.7 percent, far above original forecasts.

"Clearly the recovery in the labor market is sharp and sustained, the economy is strong and the overall outlook for the future is very bright," said Raymond J. Donovan, the secretary of labor. "I am especially pleased that the job increase in November was so widespread and that the improvement was shared by almost all worker groups."

However, Jerry Jasinski, the chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said that while the rebound in manufacturing jobs has contributed to the drop in unemployment, "it may be that unemployment is somewhat understated because of unusually low increases in the labor force, sampling errors and problems of seasonal adjustment."

The drop in unemployment was widespread across industries and demographic groups as manufacturing jobs made a slight comeback, although there was little decline in the number of workers laid off.

The number of unemployed people dropped by 520,000 to a seasonally adjusted level of 9.4 million, the Labor Department said. Total civilian employment rose by 740,000, to 102.7 million, after little change in October. Since November 1982, the trough of the recession, employment has risen by 3.6 percent, topping all previous recoveries since an increase of 4.4 percent in 1950, the Labor Department said.

As the recovery begins, companies generally place existing workers on overtime. But as growth continues, those laid off return and jobs are created for new workers. The hours that factory employees worked during the past two months declined by 0.3 percent, which could mean that employers are hiring additional workers and that business confidence is rising, the Labor Department said.

"What we're seeing here is the opening up of jobs as the expansion proceeds throughout the economy," said Andrew F. Brimmer, an economist. "Previously laid off people are being called back. New people are beginning to get jobs."

English Printers Suspend Protest

The Associated Press

LONDON — Militant printers challenging government curbs on union powers announced Friday a seven-day suspension of illegal mass picketing at a northwestern England newspaper plant where pickets battled police earlier this week.

In return, a High Court judge adjourned contempt proceedings against the union for the same period, and the chairman of the Messenger Group, which has been the target of the picketing, agreed to new talks with the National Graphical Association.

"I hope now that we can sort this out once and for all," said Seán Shiota, the Messenger chairman. The dispute began with Mr. Shiota, firing of six union printers who had struck to protest his use of non-union labor. It has grown into a major test of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's labor legislation, which bans "secondary" picketing at a workplace other than an employee's own.

Soviet Lowers Prices but Predicts 'Adjustments'

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has lowered prices on selected consumer goods ranging from rugs to mink pelts, a move the government held up as "convincing evidence" of the country's economic might "at a time of a sharp deterioration in the international situation through the fault of the imperialist circles of the U.S."

The official announcement in Pravda Thursday likewise hailed the move as "persuasive evidence of the concern of the Leninist party and the Soviet government about the further growth in the well-being

of Soviet people," and the radio reported people flocking to the new bargains.

But a sampling of Moscow stores showed a marked lack of enthusiasm for the discounted articles, which included wares that even at the new prices remained beyond the means of most Muscovites or that have found little public demand.

Instead, most Russians who read the announcement through the end found bad news that far outweighed the heralded reductions.

At the end of a long interview, Nikolai T. Glushkov, head of the state committee on prices, noted that the government intended to continue "adjustments" in retail prices that began last February to eliminate "certain imbalances and incongruities" in the official price structure.

"Adjustments," to Russians, spelled increases. Last February, after Yuri V. Andropov first signaled the need to eliminate such imbalances, the government quietly boosted prices on a broad range of widely used items, including paper, steel, cotton and other products.

In contrast to the great publicity that accompanied Thursday's price cuts, the increases were never announced.

The indication of new increases, which would probably affect the

most commonly used goods, followed Mr. Andropov's plan of bringing the Soviet Union's price structure more in line with the cost of production.

The artificial price structure has long been identified by Western economists as a major handicap in the Soviet economy.

In particular, Western diplomats were struck by the unprecedented linking of prices and the international situation, which they assumed was an attempt to prevent any notion that subsequent price increases were the result of greater military spending occasioned by the heightened U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

17-Million-Year-Old Primate Fossils Could Be Link Between Man and Apes

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists exploring in northern Kenya have found a 17-million-year-old remains of an apelike creature formerly thought to have existed only in Asia. The researchers theorize that the primate may prove to be one of the common ancestors of humans and the great apes.

Examinations of bone fragments of the chimpanzee-size primate, which weighed 120 to 150 pounds (54 to 68 kilograms), indicate that it was similar in appearance to an ape, with a short face like that of an orangutan.

Because the remains were discovered only a few months ago, confirmation that the new specimen is an ancestor of apes and humans awaits the discovery of more specimens "and a lot of work in studying them," said Alan Walker, a Johns Hopkins University paleontologist who is a co-leader of the expedition.

The discovery was made by a team headed by Mr. Walker and Richard E. Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya.

Mr. Walker, in a telephone interview, said the newly discovered specimen was believed to be *Sivapithecus*, one of a group of apelike creatures that had previously been found only in Asia. But the Asian specimens, which share a number of characteristics with contemporary orangutans and had been

thought to probably be their ancestors, are much younger, dating to as recently as about eight million years ago.

As a result, the new African findings indicate that orangutans, now found only in Asia, probably originated in Africa. The discovery also suggests that *Sivapithecus* may not have been merely a specialized Asian ape related closely to orangutans, but may have been a more generalized ancestral form that gave rise to all the apes and humans that evolved later.

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The question of what the earliest

human ancestor was, and accompa-

nying questions of when the great

apes and humans split apart in

the evolutionary process, have been

among the most puzzling problems

in paleontology.

The line of descent of apes and

Tight Israeli Security in South Lebanon Hurts Trade

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — Security measures taken since the terrorist bombing of Israeli Army headquarters in Tyre last month are having a disastrous effect on the economy of impoverished southern Lebanon and are provoking a sharp upsurge in resistance to the Israeli presence.

The southern third of the country is fast being cut off from the north by a new system of checks and permits required of anyone traveling southward by road across Israeli lines at the Awali River bridge, a mile (1.6 kilometers) north of here.

Lebanese are still allowed to cross freely by foot. But the logjam of vehicles is such that passage, particularly of trucks, can take days. The crossing is only open from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. "It is as if you are cutting the head from the body," said Sidon's mayor, Ahmed Kalash.

The economy is heavily dependent on the transport of citrus fruits and bananas to Beirut and to other Arab countries. Mr. Ka-

lash estimated that 70 percent of the crop, normally worth \$160 million to \$200 million annually, was going to waste or sold at a loss.

Building was down to zero, he said, public works projects were coming to a halt and 3,000 civil servants living in Beirut found it difficult to come to work in Sidon.

In addition, he said, there had been no mail from Beirut since the Awali bridge was closed Nov. 4, the day of the bombing that killed 28

The security measures at the bridge on the main north-south highway were taken to prevent infiltration into the south and thus protect Israeli soldiers. But they may well undermine Israel's own long-range scheme for a security zone, policed by pro-Israel Leba-

nese just north of its border.

The political and religious leaders of the Shiite Moslems, 80 percent of south Lebanon's population, have called for civil resistance against the Israelis and have begun a campaign to undo the Israeli-led "Army of Free Lebanon." Its lead-

er, Major Saad Haddad, is said to be seriously ill. Whether his predominantly Shiite force will hold

The effects of the pressure to stop collaborating with the Israelis can be seen in a growing number of defections among the Israeli-armed ansar, at least six of whose leaders have been assassinated.

On Wednesday, the man supposed to head a new Israeli-backed Shiite army in the south announced that he was resigning to join the Shiite Amal militia.

Abdel Amir Mansour said the Israelis had raised him into believing that the force "would save us from sectarian militias." But he said, "This so-called army would not be under our command but under orders from the Israeli Army to sectarian fighting in the south similar to what happened in the mountains."

This was a reference to fighting in September between Druze and Christian militia in the Chouf re-

gion southeast of Beirut.

The apparent collapse of the Isra-

eli plan for a Shiite-dominated bridge for its security zone leaves Israel with only the Christian-led "Army of Free Lebanon." Its lead-

er, Major Saad Haddad, is said to be seriously ill. Whether his predominantly Shiite force will hold

together after he retires or dies is widely doubted.

There is a campaign to boycott the Israeli-issued permits needed for any vehicle to return south once they cross the Awali for Beirut.

"We refuse the principle of the permit," said Mohammed Ghazdar, Amal spokesman in the south.

Mr. Ghazdar, a construction materials wholesaler, said transport costs between Sidon and Beirut had risen from \$6 to \$16 a ton because it was taking up to 10 to 12 days for a round trip. He said his sales had dropped from an average \$20,000 a day to \$4,000 "and when we sell that much we are happy."

It is clear from the scene at the Awali bridge that economic need is winning out, at least for now, over calls for a boycott of the permits.

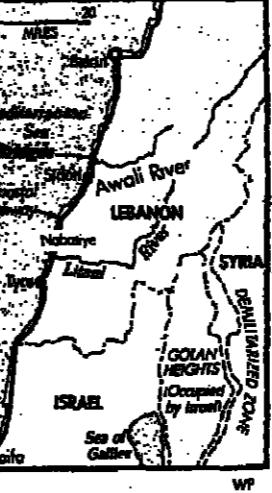
Hundreds of cars and trucks lined up in both directions on Tues- day and Wednesday. The line north at 4 P.M. Wednesday was three to four deep across and one mile long. It included almost 400 vehicles at a rough count.

Mr. Kalash said 15,000 vehicles a day crossed the Awali before the latest measures. Judging from two

crossings by this reporter on different days, no more than 60 vehicles can cross both ways in a single hour, reducing the daily flow in the nine hours the bridge is open to between 500 and 600.

The irony is that it is far from clear that the measures will solve the Israeli security problem.

Israeli Army spokesmen are worried about renewed activity by the 3,000 "terrorists," both Lebanese and Palestinians, who opted to stay in Lebanon on their release from Ansar last month. They now link the Awali security measures to the release more than to the Tyre



Israeli soldier or Lebanese was re-

ported wounded.

Shortly after midnight, another loud explosion was heard near the Israeli military headquarters. An army spokesman said that a house had been blown up as two local factions settled scores.

It was clear from just one night in Sidon that plenty of explosives are still available and that the rigorous new measures at the Awali provide no guarantee for the safety of Israeli soldiers in the south.

Weinberger Says Soviet May Resume Talks Soon

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

PARIS — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger told an audience of foreign affairs experts here Friday that he expects the Soviet Union to resume negotiations soon on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe "perhaps in a matter of months."

But Mr. Weinberger expressed reservations about the merit of merging those talks with the negotiations on intercontinental nuclear missiles, a strategy that many Europeans have suggested to bring the Russians back to the table. While not ruling out such a merger, Mr. Weinberger said it would blur the distinctions between two very different types of weapons and would be fruitless in any case unless Moscow changed its basic attitude on the European missile problem.

"I don't see any particular advantage at this time to merging the negotiations," he said.

Mr. Weinberger also said that the cruise missiles that the United States began deploying in Italy and England last month are "subject to an increasingly effective defense," making the faster-flying Pershing-2 missiles being deployed in West Germany the "only totally reliable" answer to Soviet SS-20 missiles. That assessment of the cruise came in response to a question about why the United States did not favor a compromise plan that

would have allowed deployment of cruise but not Pershing-2 missiles in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe when deployment began in three West European countries. Both the deployment and the walkout had been predicted if no agreement were reached in Geneva and, despite European anxieties about the current state of affairs, Mr. Weinberger said he is not discouraged.

"I believe right now that the prospects for a successful negotiation are better than they've ever been before," he said, while acknowledging that his optimism might not reflect the current "maturing view."

Mr. Weinberger had predicted at least six months ago that deployment would have to begin, showing the Soviet Union that the Western alliance was committed to fielding the weapons, before substantive negotiations could take place. In his speech to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs Friday, he said the Russians had concentrated on propaganda and splitting the alliance rather than serious talking, although the U.S. negotiator, H. Nitze, said in interviews in Europe recently that major progress had been made before the Russians broke off the discussions.

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Casper W. Weinberger
perfectly frank about it, they have not made an effort to negotiate seriously," Mr. Weinberger said.

The secretary made his predictions about a resumption of talks despite the apparent illness of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and the disruption this may be causing in the Kremlin.

"It is probably quite difficult to get a policy decision now, and we may have to wait until that situation is clarified, but even so, I think it will be quite soon," he said.

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Shultz and Gromyko May Meet in Stockholm

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has raised the possibility that he might meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at an East-West conference on disarmament in Stockholm on Jan. 17.

Several West European nations, especially West Germany, have been urging that the 35-nation conference on the theme of developing safeguards against surprise attacks be opened at the foreign ministers level. Mr. Shultz indicated he would not resist that effort, although he declined to say specifically that he would meet with his Soviet counterpart.

"It seems to be shaping up as a meeting to which foreign ministers will go," he said at a breakfast meeting with reporters Thursday. "If that's the way it emerges, then the United States will be represented."

Mr. Shultz said that he would make a joint decision on whether to attend with other Atlantic alliance foreign ministers at a meeting in Brussels next week but that his attendance would not depend on whether Mr. Gromyko was coming.

It is probably quite difficult to get a policy decision now, and we may have to wait until that situation is clarified, then we're no arrangements are there for Mr. Shultz to meet Mr. Gromyko in Stockholm, "it would be logical" for that to happen.

Such a meeting would be the first high-level Soviet-U.S. encounter since the two foreign ministers in Madrid on Sept. 9 after the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner. Since then, the atmosphere of confrontation between Moscow and Washington has sharpened with the clash over deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet break-off of talks in Geneva on that subject.

Although the United States is reported to have privately suggested

ed to Moscow various other areas where talks could begin, such as on technical exchanges or navigational agreements to prevent repetition of the airliner incident, administration officials are skeptical that much can be done while the health of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, remains uncertain.

In his wide-ranging one-hour meeting with reporters, Mr. Shultz made these other points:

Recent conciliatory statements by the Nicaraguan government were "good to hear" and "vastly different" from what the Sandinista government was saying six to eight months ago but there was "always a question of whether there is a reality behind the words."

He noted there had been reports that France and other countries had offered to supply ships for the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters, who have been fighting rebels opposed to Mr. Andropov's leadership.

Plans are moving ahead for the visit of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to the United States in January and President Ronald Reagan to the Soviet Union in February. The UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, gave "vague indications" that the evacuation ships would head to Tunisia, council sources said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar also reportedly said that the Arab League would cover the costs of the evacuation.

The Italian press has reported that he was allegedly linked to an associate of Roberto Calvi, who was found hanged after a banking

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Signals on Salvador

Depending on what hour you read the news, here is what the White House has been communicating about El Salvador: It wants right-wing forces to cease their murderous assaults on innocents. . . . It wants Congress to stop demanding that American aid be conditioned on human rights progress. . . . It wants a free election next spring to legitimize government in El Salvador. . . . It wants all to know that Roberto d'Aubuisson, the idol of the death squads and nominal winner last year, should not win again.

But what all this signals is more trouble about Salvador with Congress and another propaganda gift to Salvadoran extremists.

As the White House complains, it has been onerous for President Reagan to have to certify twice a year that El Salvador's government is improving its human rights record. Worse, since these certifications have been a foregone conclusion, the process demanded by Congress has been largely a sham. Yet by insisting on this tenuous string on aid, Congress was able to send useful signals of its doubts about U.S. policy and concern for its victims.

Now, instead of addressing these doubts, Mr. Reagan has ignored them and killed the latest bill requiring his certification of Salvadoran performance. He did it by pocket veto — withholding his signature while Congress is in recess, a form that requires no reasoned message. The action was not only disdainful but also imprudent, for the administration

wants Congress to approve still more aid. Equally dismaying is the White House's apparent disregard of Secretary of State George Shultz, who was to bring coherence to Central American policy. He was evidently overruled earlier this week when the administration denied visas to Mr. d'Aubuisson and to Tomás Borge Martínez of Nicaragua. That timid and discrediting gesture was meant to signal a "balanced" suspicion about Nicaragua's recent overtures and Mr. d'Aubuisson's search for greater respectability.

But what that combination signaled was contempt for both North American tradition and Latin American history. Both men should have been admitted so that American audiences could judge their characters and beliefs. When the Kissinger commission visited El Salvador, its encounter with Mr. d'Aubuisson so shook the members that their recoil contributed to the administration's decision finally to speak out against the death squads' outrages.

The merits aside, these clumsy snubs may only strengthen the Latin leaders that Washington most fears. Nationalism can easily triumph over other interests when the Colossus of the North bears down so hard on its southern neighbors. Mr. d'Aubuisson's ARENA Party and Mr. Borge's Sandinists are already entrenched with their publics. A few more such misguided signals could well assure them triumph.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Who's Afraid of Borge?

In denying an entry visa to Tomás Borge Martínez, one of the Nicaraguan revolution's top leaders, the Reagan administration looks weak and foolish. The impression cast is that it believes its Nicaragua policy is too flimsy to stand up against the questions and criticisms that a qualified Nicaraguan might put to it. Otherwise there would be no reason to prevent the American people from sizing up Mr. Borge's words and making up their own minds.

So what if, as officials say, he comes not primarily for talks with the administration but for a "propaganda tour"? If that was so unbearable, why not engage him in nonstop talks? Can no official see the absurdity of demanding, under threat of arms, that the Sandinists open up Nicaraguan society while the American government in limited but crucial respects closes its own? Did the Grenada experience make the administration feel it could safely circumscribe free discussion of public issues, first by limiting access of the press and now by exploiting its visa power?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Feldstein in the Dock

Last year the White House was looking for a good conservative economist to head the president's Council of Economic Advisers. Well, it found one. Now, a year later, the same White House is wild to get rid of him.

As chairman of the council, Martin Feldstein has been found guilty of two grave offenses. He has remembered what the president said in the last budget about taxes, and worse, he keeps talking about it. Mr. Feldstein also faces pending charges of having engaged in logical reasoning in a public place and having committed various acts of independent economic analysis.

The White House political people must be especially eager to get Mr. Feldstein off the premises before the election-year budget is published a couple of months hence. Mr. Feldstein thinks that the \$20-billion federal deficit is dangerous, and he keeps bringing it up. In last January's budget, President Reagan proposed increases in both income taxes and oil taxes, contingent on various conditions. It was never very serious, but the idea was there, and Mr. Feldstein keeps noting it as evidence that Mr. Reagan would favor, under certain circumstances, higher taxes.

That is a matter of some substantial embarrassment to Mr. Reagan and his political managers. He is preparing to run for re-election as the man who cut Americans' taxes. But

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Crackdown in Bangladesh

Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammed Ershad, military ruler of Bangladesh, has clamped down hard after the riots that have cost at least six lives in the past few days. The Soviet Union has been told to halve the size of its diplomatic mission and to close its cultural center in Dhaka. All of which is no great inconvenience to the Russians, who will still maintain by far the largest representation in Dhaka, if you add in the nondiplomatic staff.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Duma Debates Corruption

ST. PETERSBURG — The sitting of the Duma [on Dec. 2] was rather tumultuous. The debate turned upon an interpolation concerning the corruption of Russian customs officers by the secret police agents of Vilna [Lithuania], who caused the former to allow packages of forbidden pamphlets to cross the frontier with the object of inciting the population. Mr. Makaroff, the assistant of the Interior Minister, asserted that the Ministry was opposed to any provocation, but, basing itself on the decision of the Courts, it was of the opinion that no crime was proved in the matter at hand. Mr. Makaroff, the Deputy who made the interpolation, declared that he was not satisfied with the Government's reply.

— The Duma Debates Corruption

1933: A Warning to De Valera?

LONDON — With important developments in Anglo-Irish relations looming, the belief is growing that J.H. Thomas, secretary for dominions, will present President de Valera with what amounts to an ultimatum, threatening action if an independent republic is declared. President de Valera has sent a communication to the British government regarding his intentions, the communication being in plain language and replying to Mr. Thomas's recent Commons statement that if the Free State wished to enjoy the privileges of membership in the British Commonwealth, it must accept the accompanying responsibilities, which include loyalty to the Crown. Mr. de Valera intends to push forward his plans.

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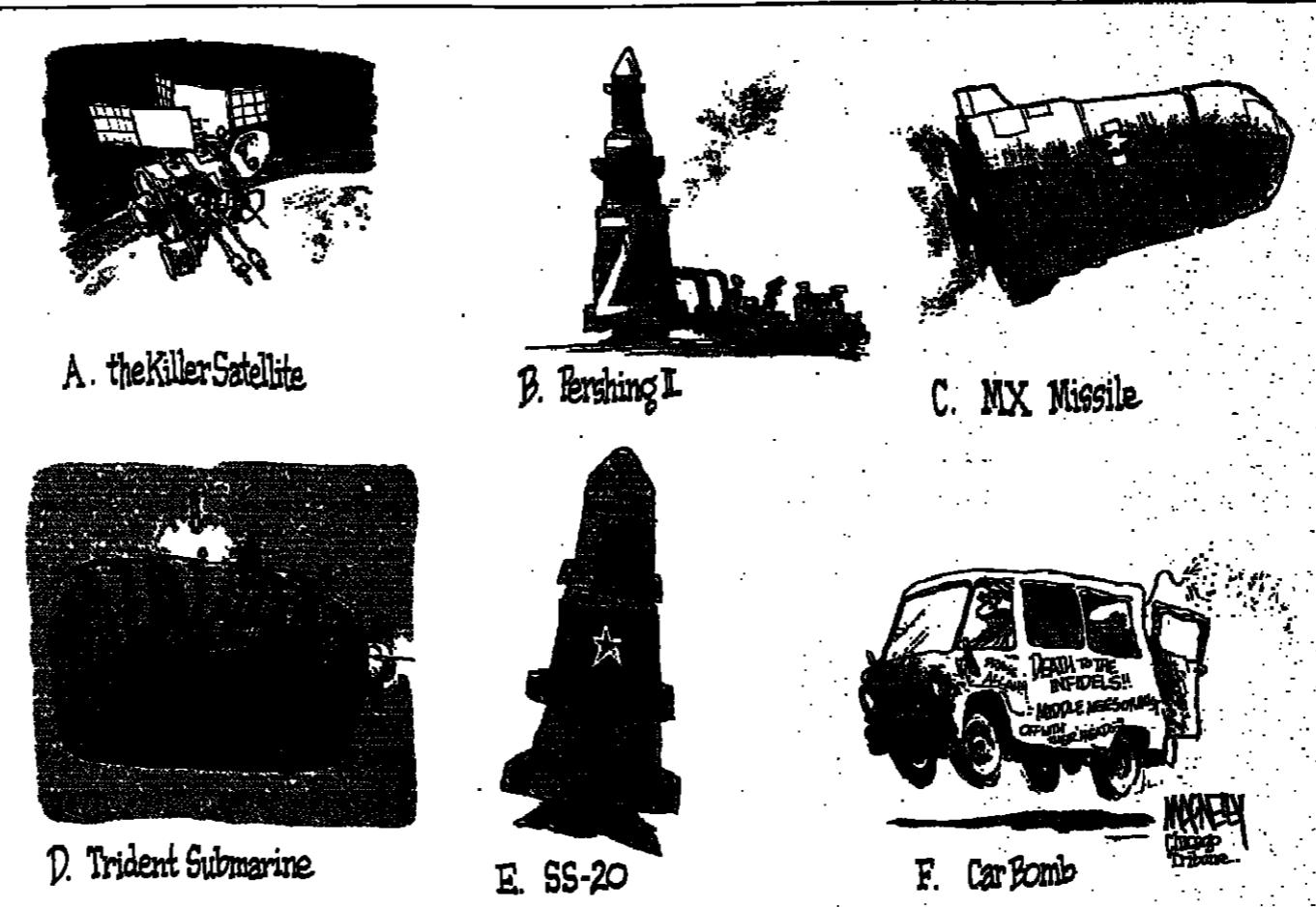
1982

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Asst. Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel: 3-285018. Telex: 617070. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 839-4802. Telex: 612099. S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 3502115. Tél. 33-34-34-34. Tarif: No. 3721. U.S. subscription: \$300 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3-4, 1983



Guess which modern weapons system has killed the most people.

In Lebanon, Muscle-Bound America Can Only Watch

BIRUT — If you had been

made to memorize Shelley's poetry, fragments would come back as you stop to stare at what is left of the U.S. Marine compound out at the airport. Two vast and crumpled legs of stone stand in the desert. Shelley wrote of the colossal wreck of the memorial to Ozymandias. Two erect pillars hold up the reinforced concrete slab of what was the marine compound's first floor; the rest lies to one side in collected piles of rubble.

"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair," Shelley's lines send a message to American practitioners of geopolitics.

The raw military strength on display here is undeniably mighty — the battleship New Jersey lying in sight offshore, the aircraft carriers just over the horizon, the supersonic jets and smart missiles. Far out of sight, but never out of mind, are missiles with nuclear warheads.

But never out of mind is a Soviet-backed adversary, similarly armed, with its own Middle East clients, agents and interests.

The restraints thus imposed on the American superpower become evident when one considers the retaliatory air strikes of both the Israelis and the French — after their installations were struck by suicidal

By Philip Geyelin

terrorist attacks — alongside the evasive explanations from the Reagan administration for why there was no comparable U.S. response.

Asked about that, an Israeli Army officer encountered in southern Lebanon plays on a familiar line of Richard Nixon's. "You are a helpless giant," the Israeli said. "You can't move a muscle."

That's it. For the job at hand in Lebanon — with all the hometown complexities, passions and conflicts of purpose and interest — the United States is muscle-bound.

The point is lost in the easy scapegoating for the calamity at the compound. The French, after all, were hit the same day. The Israelis, no strangers to terrorism, were subsequently victimized in the same way. With fresh earthworks piling up around the marines' position, the new commander, Brigadier General Jim Joy, is "confident there will be no repeat of the last bombing." But he does not "guarantee" anything.

By contrast, the Italian contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force moves easily through the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, scenes of last year's massacres. The Italians and the French are welcome in the way the marines once were — as peacekeepers.

the line of thought gives way to reality and quite a different prescription. "Only an accumulation of pressures is going to do the job."

That prescription also has its problems. Neither the multinational peacekeeping partners, nor the Israelis are all that eager to remain indefinitely in some Lebanese nook for freedom, caught up in a Ronald Reagan crusade against communism in the Middle East.

Still less do the Jordanians, the Gulf states or even Lebanon's President Genayel share the Reagan administration's fixation with the Syrian-Soviet connection. For better or worse, they have to share the neighborhood with Syria.

What is the answer? One, for future use, is to look before you leap. Another, for the Reagan administration's geopolitical theorists, is to define reasonable objectives that can command support at home and abroad, and to recognize the limits of American influence.

These principles count for little now in Lebanon, when you are pinned down, it is not easy or prudent to walk away. But the Reagan administration could begin the painful process of working its way free in Lebanon by dropping the pretense that the fate of the Free World will be settled there.

The Washington Post

The Superpowers, 'Doomed to Coexist,' Must Try

By James Callaghan

The writer was a Labor prime minister of Britain.

nevertheless, as was said to me by a Soviet official: "We are doomed to coexist," and it is possible that a will is expressed in Moscow to find ways of lessening the present tension.

First, though, both sides must start talking to each other. Not in public, but in private. Unpublished and confidential talks about the fundamental differences between East and West could explore whether there is a basis for a political business with the Reagan administration, but it is made clear that although private exchanges can and do take place, little business of real importance is transacted.

Can this deadlock be broken? I argued in Moscow that it must be, for this nuclear world is too dangerous for the superpowers to be shouting so loudly that they cannot hear each other speak.

As a committed supporter of the Kremlin and, as the compass needle unswervingly seeks the magnetic north, so will the conversation year automatically to the dire state of U.S.-Soviet relations. The Russians do not say that it is utterly impossible to do political business with the Reagan administration, but it is made clear that although private exchanges can and do take place, little business of real importance is transacted.

What animates increasing numbers of Europeans is not so much increased fear of the Soviet Union as increased fear of nuclear war itself. I hope the policy-makers in Washington clearly grasp the implications.

Moscow, meanwhile, has discarded the arguments advanced 40 years ago by Soviet theoreticians that war between capitalism and communism is inevitable. They acknowledge that the present confrontation is highly dangerous, but not hopeless. I heard it argued that it resembles the events that led to World War I, by which I assumed it was meant that war could spread through a chain reaction, perhaps starting in some smaller country and eventually engulfing us all.

But their main point is that this can be forestalled by a joint drive toward some order in the world, instead of toward a zero-hour clash. This would require an understanding of what is acceptable behavior by each side.

Underlying the argumentation is an unshakable belief that the United States must deal with the Soviet Union as an equal on world problems. I trust that no one in authority believes seriously that the Soviet Union can be driven to submission either by economic sanctions or by an arms race. East-West differences on such issues as human rights and the treatment of dissidents will remain and should be strongly expressed:

On nuclear arms, it is sheer common sense that the cycle of response and counterresponse should be broken. There is a case, now that the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles is beginning, for bringing together the two sets of nuclear negotiations after a suitable interval, and for including both British and French missiles in the calculations.

Yet such talks would succeed only if the political will was present. The first sign that both sides are in earnest will come when they cease making public offers and begin to negotiate

in private. And for agreement to be possible, both sides must feel that the result will leave them as secure or more secure than when they started.

While in Moscow, I tried to understand the Soviet point of view, even while I set out the West's perceptions of events with vigor. A short while ago, the Politburo issued a summary of what had taken place at its regular weekly meeting. One item said that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had reported to his fellow members on his conversations with me. The moral is that it cannot be wrong to talk and to listen. It may lead to more understanding, and even to some agreement.

The New York Times

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distant goal. The goal is as distant as ever, and common defense causes more problems than it solves.

As the Germans struggle toward a redefinition of their national interests, Americans might reflect that they too have much to gain from the process. Controlled and gradual steps toward neutralization of the two Germanys would reduce the dangers of superpower confrontation. A Germany run by political conflict is, in the long run, of use only as a forward base; the very phrase suggests how morally and politically tenuous the situation is about to become.

The judges said they recognized that a new administration may try to put its own philosophy or government into practice, but it still has a "duty" to implement the statutory mandates, unless and until it can persuade Congress to change the law.

The shortest method adopted by the Reagan administration, they said, was "arbitrary and capricious," based on evidence and reasoning that were "patently superficial."

What we have in these four stories is not a complete picture, but it is very interesting. Some people question the concept of the "public interest" that guides the Reagan administration?

The Washington Post

interpretations of loyalty, however, diverge. Americans — bureaucrats, foreign policy experts and journalists — have been obsessed with the Green party and the young in the peace movement. But they overlook the fundamental opposition in both Germanys, the body of German Protestant Protestants, with their sense of guarding both ethical principles and national traditions, are a slight majority in the Federal Republic, a very far more blurred than the government's arithmetic victory suggests.

At one with its Soviet counterpart, the American foreign policy elite denies that anything could or should change in Central Europe. However, the West German peace movement and its increasingly audible East German echo are slowly undermining the superpowers' certainties. In both Germanys, the peace movements voice national goals that, sooner or later, governments will have to espouse — or they will disappear.

In "The Day After," the television drama depicting the effects of nuclear war in the Kansas City area, trouble in East Germany triggered the superpower confrontation. The danger is not confined to TV: In 1953, the Soviet Army suppressed a popular uprising. Recently, the regime has declared that deterrence cannot in the long run serve a democratic society as a defense policy. At least half of the Christian Democratic voters, according to the polls, oppose the missile deployment. These voices suggest that on subsequent issues the Christian Democrats will move toward the Social Democrats. They already have questions of enlarging contact with East Germany.

Astonishingly, its official party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, recently published two letters from Protestant clergymen warning against stationing Soviet missiles in East Germany. This unprecedented gesture suggests that some Communists leaders also think nationally.

Just what thinking nationally entails is a matter of debate in both Germanys. In Bonn, the governing Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats both profess loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. Their vote in Bonn then can reassure only those who adamantly refuse to read beyond the headlines. A generation ago, the United States made a bargain with the West Germans, who were then in a strong position to argue. If the Germans supplied soldiers, and deferred their national aspirations for reunification, in the end Washington would assist them to that

obligation to press criticism that he can accomplish the increasingly difficult task of defending freedom.

MARIA TERESA LAMARCHE
Le Vesinet, France

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

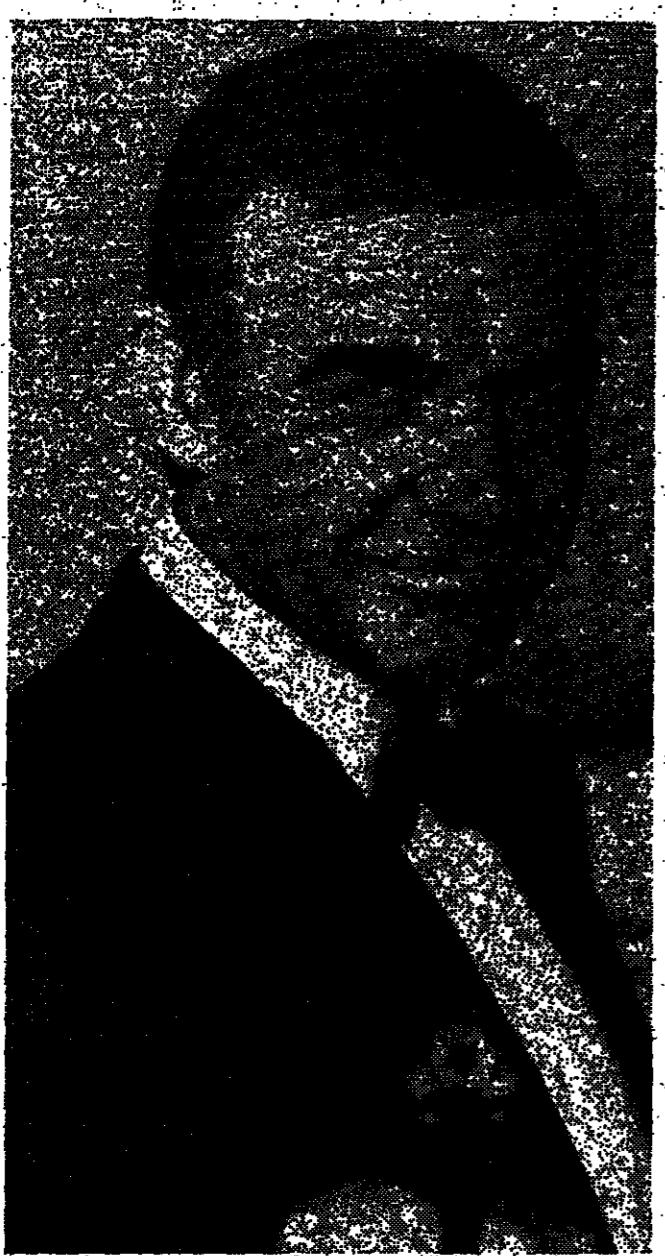
Johnson Was Right

Regarding "Reagan May Have Been Wrong, but He Wasn't the First" (IHT, Nov. 5) by Philip Geyelin:

This article filled me with indignation. I cannot help but think that the No. 1 enemy of the United States is the American press. I was born and raised in Santo Domingo and was living there at the time of the American intervention in April 1965. President Lyndon Johnson was explicitly asked to send the

Herald Tribune WEEKEND

For Sean Connery, a Rousing Return to Bondage



Sean Connery as 007 in his new movie.

PARIS — The triumph is total. "Never Say Never Again," with Sean Connery playing James Bond for the first time in 12 years, is a great hit, cutting the legs from under Roger Moore's rival Bond film, "Octopussy," and Connery has been dutifully plugging it in Australia, Japan, the United States, Spain, France, Monte Carlo, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy.

He first played Bond in 1962. The film was "Dr. No."

"I just found out that when 'Dr. No' went to Japan, they translated it as 'No Need for Any Doctors,'" Connery remarked over coffee after a round on the St. Cloud golf course with his wife, Micheline.

"To think that in 1983 we're still talking about the James Bond

MARY BLUME

character," he added. The words "James Bond character" suggest the distance he has always felt but was not encouraged to express. "Sean Connery IS James Bond," the ads said, and no one bothered to think that for Connery it was just another role.

Before Connery, he worked on the stage and on television played Vronsky to Claire Bloom's Anna Karenina. He had also made eight films (his partners included Lana Turner and Martine Carol), and while this wasn't bad going for a relatively untrained actor who had started out as a chorus boy in "South Pacific," he was not a star. Then came the smooth 007, which for the rough-hewn Scot was a distinct role. "Most of my actor friends knew it wasn't a ideal casting," Connery has said. It turned out to be.

The French liked the Bond pictures from the start. In England, Connery says, *The Times* and *The Guardian* liked "Dr. No" and the popular press didn't. In North America, the films were not the financial blockbusters they sometimes seemed to be. "Until now for every dollar the Bond films made in the U.S. and Canada, they made \$2 outside. A film like 'Private Benjamin' made more in the U.S. than a Bond film," Connery says. "Never Say Never Again" has changed that.

Connery's non-Bond films have never equaled the Bonds in commercial success but they have shown unusual courage and range on his part. He has done political melodrama ("The Molly Maguires"), a Hitchcock ("Marnie") and science fiction ("Zardoz"). He has played a poet in a screwball comedy ("A Fine Madness"), a Kipling soldier ("The Man Who Would Be King") and an aging Robin Hood in "Robin and Marian," an inaccurately romantic tale demanded by the picture's American associates.

"It was supposed to be called 'The Death of Robin Hood,' but Americans don't like a hero who dies or anything that might smack of not being a victory." The film, which co-starred Audrey Hepburn, is now a cult picture, Connery says.

Connery's return to the Bond role has left film students shaken and stirred: his other work is being re-evaluated and retrospectives have been scheduled at the Paris Cinémathèque and at the National Film Theater in London. The result is that he is at last accepted as a fine film actor.

"During the 1960s, Connery as an actor was rarely talked of in the same breath as contemporary rising stars such as Albert Finney, Terence Stamp, Michael Caine, Richard Harris and Robert Shaw." Neil Sinyard writes in the National Film Theater program. "Yet for consistency and development, his career has subsequently surpassed them all."

Connery is a shrewd and affable man, proud without conceit. "I've been making pictures for nearly 30 years," he says. "There have been a lot of failures but I haven't come out with anything really bad, so I must be doing something right." Independent and when necessary flatly, he has never taken any nonsense from producers and early in his career had the gall to sue film mogul Jack Warner for \$50,000 and win.

His tiffs with producers Harry Saltzman and Albert Broccoli became part of the Bond legend. Asked what the success of his new Bond picture will do for his career, his reply is swift and smiling: "I don't know, maybe there's a little sweetness of revenge on Broccoli." Their working relationship ended in 1971.

His decision to return to Bond may have been in part financial (it is said he will net over \$5 million) or it may have been the need to show that, at 53, he still has the magic.

"I had done the homework for the first one, then it was a case of ducking and diving in the role ever since. It's something that you have to accept, that there's an enormous public for it."

"Someone said to me, 'Where would you have gone if the film had bombed?' Fortunately, I didn't have to think of that, though I've had a few films that have."

The success of "Never Say Never Again" could suggest that, like it or not, Connery is at his best as Bond. It's not a view that Connery can live with: He is not about to disown any of his pictures any more than he would change any part of the way he's lived life. "It's like an alpaca sweater, you pull one thread and it all comes apart," he says.

Connery lives in Marbella, Spain, within reach of several golf courses, but remains an ardent Scot. He founded the Scottish International Education Trust with the \$1-million salary he extorted from Broccoli for "Diamonds Are Forever" and he talks with lucid glee about Scotland's unemployment rate. He was born in an Edinburgh slum, started work at 9 and left school at 13.

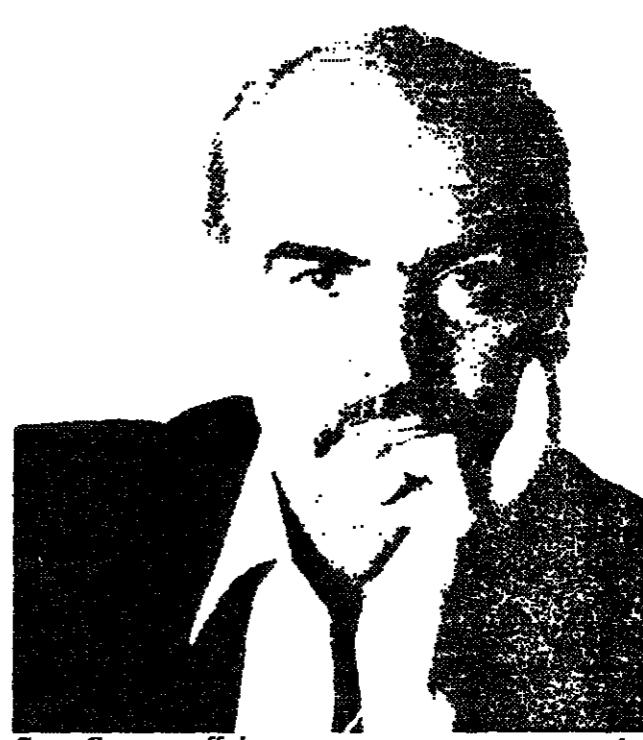
He has been working now for more than 40 years and doesn't intend to stop. "I couldn't do that, really," he says. "I enjoy the excitement of working on a well-crafted and exciting picture. It's like a microcosm of a society that really works, because nothing works anywhere else. It's the best time for me."

It is harder to make a picture properly these days, he says, because there are so few real producers left (his producer on "Never Say Never Again," he says, unfortunately turned out not to be one of them).

"There are very few genuine-article producers around. It's all committee decisions, which means it's very difficult to find the culprit. So many of the office committees that are making decisions have never been near a film. For them it's all accounts, it's all briefs. So when someone's been put there to make the decisions, with the domino factor something's got to go wrong."

For "Never Say Never Again" Connery was heavily involved in the production and exacted approval on cast, director and script. The first to be cast were the villains, Max von Sydow and Klaus Maria Brandauer, who had scored a great success in "Mephisto." "From that we got the general pitch and caliber of the film," Connery said. He had already worked with the veteran director, Irvin Kershner. "He's American, I knew I could keep the British element." The production designer was Stephen Grimes and the distinguished Douglas Slocombe did the photography.

"I wanted a cinematographer who would give the look of a class



Sean Connery off the set.

product, which they don't do much anymore. They go into special effects."

Comparing his Bond picture with the rival "Octopussy," Connery says, "Roger and I differ in our playing. They open with a marvelous sequence that could take place in Nicaragua but it doesn't relate to the story. They have good visual gags and stunts. We wanted ours more in the vein of 'From Russia With Love' — strong character and humor based in credibility."

In the new film, Bond's boss, "M" (Edward Fox), is a cranky bureaucrat, younger than 007. The CIA man, Felix Leiter, is black. Bond, says Connery, "is older and I like to think a wee bit wiser." He plays Bond with his own Scot's accent and detached charm. As an actor he tends to be rocklike and self-contained: The Bond role obliges him to be quicksilver and extrovert and it gives him a chance to show that he moves better than anyone else in the business.

There is every reason to believe Connery when he says he really will never play Bond again. But as the armorer "Q" (Alex McCowen), who makes Bond's lethal devices, says in the film, welcoming him back to a world that has become bureaucratic and gray: "Good to see you, Mr. Bond. It's nice to get back to a little gratuitous sex and violence again."

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Galbraith, the Undismal Scientist

by Bob Hagedorn

LONDON — In his wry memoirs, John Kenneth Galbraith, wrote that as a young economics professor he feared that his superiority would not be recognized. "The students have worried: As the author of 24 books, many of them best-sellers, he remains one of the world's most widely read economists, even though his ideas are currently out of fashion in Washington."

"I'm reasonably satisfied with the public response to what I've written," Galbraith said in an interview here between lectures. "Economics, after all, is not pornography."

At age 75, the retired Harvard professor seems reasonably satisfied, in general. He is still an imposing figure, though he walks with a stoop, his gray surf hanging on his 6-foot-9-inch (2-meter-tall) frame. As for his health, he says, "Never better" — always including the fact that I have a slight cold."

Galbraith talks as if he were writing. He pauses lengthily before crafting a sentence, halting in mid-sentence, skipping back a few words and making a minor emendation. His best lines sound like echoes from an old Galbraith essay. Some of them are:

"Improper debate has never been his strength; he is better at writing. He has written economic tomes, notably 'The Affluent Society' and 'The New Industrial State,' arguing among other themes, that big government is necessary to keep big business and big labor from running amok. He has written of travel, power, his Scottish forebears and Indian painting. He has even turned out two novels."

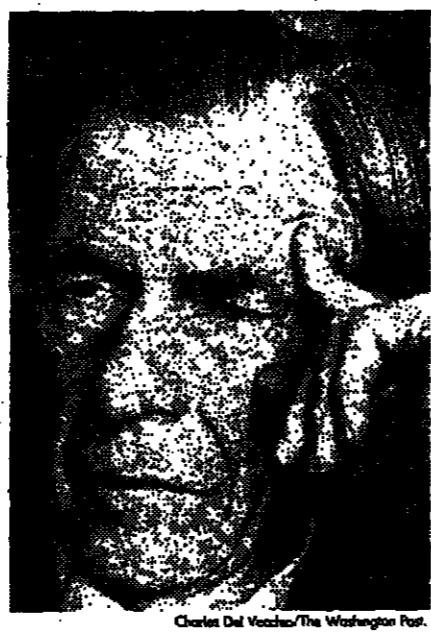
Ridiculing Republicans comes easily to the author of "Annals of an Abiding Liberal," a man who was in charge of price controls under President Roosevelt during World War II and served as ambassador to India under President Kennedy.

When it comes to foreign policy, the professor has been known to party company with both major parties. He is writing a new introduction to "The Triumph," his 1968 novel that mocked what he regarded as U.S. meddling in Central America. The book is being reissued, Galbraith says, "to prove how little we've learned to date."

A new novel is in prospect. It concerns a man who writes a perfect computer model of the economy, gets rich, turns out to be a socialist and wrecks the free enterprise system. "I worked this out in my mind, and I'm going to do it someday."

He long ago abandoned plans to publish a novel drawing on his experiences campaigning for Democratic presidential candidates. "An election campaign in the United States is a thing of Tolstoyan breadth. About the time I finished the novel, I reached the conclusion that I was no Tolstoy."

Like him, however, Galbraith has definitely



John Kenneth Galbraith.

endeavored an effort to rationalize whatever was most convenient to believe."

So what are economists rationalizing these days?

Galbraith is ready for the question.

"Nothing is as wonderful as the discovery of American Republicans of the virtues of the deficit."

"After years of coming into office with painful obedience to the balanced budget and the condemnation of John Maynard Keynes as the most inimical figure since Karl Marx, the Reagan administration is carefully explaining that deficits are unimportant and that under no circumstances must we worry about them." He takes a sip of coffee, a lock of gray hair drifting toward his right eyebrow. "It's a marvelous example of accommodating economic ideas to necessity."

The Reagan administration's tax-cutting policy, Galbraith charges, sprang from a need to reward the wealthy voters who elected Reagan.

"This involved a particular difficulty," Galbraith says. "You can be concerned for the poor, but you're not allowed to be concerned in politics for the rich, and so a new idea was developed."

The idea was supply-side economics, "based broadly on the theory that the rich were not working because they had too little money and the poor were not working because they had too much money."

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An Irreverent Focus on Japan

by Terry Trucco

TOKYO — Visitors in search of local culture usually visit the shrines, look over the kimonos and the sake. They would also do well to pick up a copy of *Focus* magazine, the "spirited Japanese picture weekly." *Focus*, which recently celebrated its second birthday, is a wicked mix of irreverent photographs and impish text — a Japanese blend of *Paris-Match* and *People* with a dash of the *National Enquirer*.

The weekly blend includes pictures of courtroom cases, flood disasters, porno-film queens and the Princess of Wales. The magazine has offered its audience a glimpse of a drunken Kakue Tanaka, Japan's former prime minister, visiting a geisha house. A recent coup was a full-page photograph of Takamatsu, the massive sumo star, astride a minibike en route to the apartment of a love interest, a petite Japan Air Lines stewardess.

The most talked-about magazine in Japan, *Focus* has emerged as a minor cultural phenomenon. With close to 1.5 million copies sold each week, *Focus* is more popular than any other Japanese publication except *Manga*, comic books that usually depict violent love scenes and sell between 2 million and 3 million copies a week.

Literary tastes, He is a "passionate supporter" of Anthony Trollope and admires Evelyn Waugh. "I think I've learned more about writing from Evelyn Waugh than anybody else — a man who was of appealing social views but an absolute master of the language."

Somerset Maugham is greatly underrated, Galbraith feels. "If I had to say who was the most overrated English writer of the last century, he adds, "it would be Thomas Hardy, who's an awful bore."

These days, Galbraith has more time for reading. He abides as a liberal and supports the nuclear freeze movement. He lectures, but he will not campaign against Reagan next year. "Anything I can do to help bring the Reagan administration to an end I will do — short of making speeches."

Galbraith has never been one to shun publicity. "I've always had a certain tendency to keep my virtues before the public," he admits. Even so, he does not seem to lament his passing into the sidelines of politics.

"There comes an age when you have to leave the active campaigning to people of the relevant generation," he says. "So far as I know, the only virtue of old age is that one isn't compelled to go out and make political speeches."

I also said this while driving to our hotel and getting lost. Some people have a sense of direction. Others don't. But how can a music lover get mad at a city that has streets and squares with such names as Via A. Scarlatti (Alessandro Scarlatti was born in Palermo in 1660)?

Piazza Verdi? Piazza Bellini? Via Alfredo Catalani (the composer of "La Wally")? Via Umberto Giordano (the composer of "Andrea Chénier")? In Palermo they even name streets after great singers of the past, as witness Via Mariano Stabile.

It so happened that, on the day we arrived, the Teatro Massimo was giving a performance of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Who could miss a "Lucia" in Palermo? These days the Teatro Massimo is not playing in its own house in the Piazza Verdi. That has been closed for 10 years or so, pending renovation. Instead, performances are being given at the Politeama Garibaldi, another big house, built in 1891 and originally designed for spectacles.

This "Lucia" was a performance, at 6:30 P.M., for children, and the place was thronged with kids, most of them accompanied by their parents. The Politeama is an enormous building with an auditorium that seats only about 1,300. Between the acts, the kids rushed to the bars — ice cream bars, candy bars, soda-pop bars — and then dispersed to the restrooms.

During the performance they were very well-mannered. But once in a while, when their parents did not like the leading baritone, and

photographs, driving up prices. Apparently no expense is spared when the subject is deemed worthy: *Focus* posted a photographer at Tokyo's elegant Hotel Okura for a week to snap a female politician's clandestine visits to the suite of her lover.

Not surprisingly, the magazine's contents have frequently raised questions of taste. A photograph of a prominent politician relieving himself in the garden of Japan's Diet, or parliament, set off protests by his constituents.

Media observers here tend to find propriety with percentages — all should be well as *Focus* balances its questionable material with wholesome shots of cherry blossoms, works of art and the emperor.

It is precisely this mix that seems to hold *Focus*'s readers.

"In a country like this, where people work very hard, *Focus* provides the

TRAVEL

Malta Facing a Tourist Boycott

by Chris Scicuna

VALLETTA, Malta — Bird lovers and hunters on this Mediterranean island are involved in a feud that threatens the tourist trade. The bird lovers — the Ornithological Society — say that irresponsible hunters and trappers are stripping Malta of its wildlife, a charge the hunters deny.

The Ornithological Society is supported by foreign bird-lover organizations, which have demonstrated outside Maltese diplomatic missions in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. These and other foreign groups are also warning of a tourist boycott of Malta.

The Maltese bird lovers say few birds breed here any longer and contend that many of those that stop by twice a year on migratory flights between Europe and Africa are shot by hunters.

The hunters and trappers — the Association of Shooters and Trappers — accuse the bird lovers of wanting to do away with all hunting on the

island and they protest that the government-regulated hunting season, from May 22 to Aug. 31, is too short. They also deny that their members shoot indiscriminately at anything that flies, a common accusation.

Policemen are sent out each hunting season to see that regulations are obeyed. The government has made it illegal to shoot at certain birds and has banned hunters from areas considered to host endangered species.

Hunters and trappers have objected to what they term "unjust intervention" by the foreign groups, such as the German Bird Protection League, which recently demonstrated outside the Maltese Embassy in Bonn.

In a letter of protest to the West German ambassador in Valletta, the hunters said the German group's action was "highly slanderous" and constituted unlawful interference in Maltese affairs.

The tourism minister, Joseph Grima, recently reported that he had received letters from foreign groups protesting the shooting of birds and warning that the tourist industry would suffer as a result.

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DECEMBER CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Dec. 3: "Just an Accident? A Requiem for Anton Webern and Other Victims of the Absurd" (Staats, Levy). Ensemble Kontraste, Chiharu Hayashi conductor. In Ensembles, Dec. 5 and 6: The Superquartet, John McLaughlin & Co. Dec. 19: Haydn Trio, Alis Brandhorff clarinet (Haydn, Beethoven, Massaen). Dec. 31: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Vienna Song Academy, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor (Beethoven). RECITALS — Dec. 14: Franz Edwin piano (Debussy, Chopin). Dec. 15: Jane Marsh soprano, Erik Werba piano (Hindemith). ROCK — Dec. 11: Tina Turner. ROCK — Dec. 14: Iron Maiden. MUSEUM — Dec. 20: Jahrhundert (tel: 78.25.50). EXHIBITION — Dec. 8-Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria" (Musikverein (tel: 65.8.190). CONCERTS — Dec. 4: Arnold Schoenberg Choir, Nikolai Harnoncourt conductor (Handel, Bach). Dec. 7: Kuchi Quartet, Jane Marsh so-

piano (Mozart, Respighi, Beethoven). RECITALS — Dec. 8: Leonardo Gelber piano (Beethoven). Dec. 10 and 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Bach, Janacek, Beethoven).

EXHIBITION — "Webern and the Vienna School," photos and manuscripts.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamsche Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA — Dec. 4: "Death in Venice" (Brünnhilde). Dec. 10, 11, 16, 17, 18: "Die Lustige Witwe" (Lehar).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 18: "Albert Cats."

English Speaking Theater — To Dec. 17: "Candide" (Shaw).

Dec. 10 and 11: "Alceste Hermin" (British Council Armorialle conductor).

Dec. 12, 14, 18, 21, 26: "Gilbert and Sullivan" (Caspar Richter conductor).

CONCERTS — Dec. 3: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Webern, Schoenberg).

Dec. 4: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Schoenberg Choir, Gennady Roshdestvensky conductor (Schoenberg, Weber).

Dec. 5: Ensemble Quartet (Zemlinsky, Weber, Berg).

Dec. 9: ORF Symphony Orchestra.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 272.73.76). RECITAL — Dec. 10: Christopher Parkin counter-tenor.

AMBASSY RESIDENCE (tel: 551.46.82).

Dec. 9: Christmas Party with Santa Claus, Cards and a Christmas Telephone (before Dec. 5 for reservations).

• Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).

EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 12: "Twentieth-Century French Design."

To Jan. 2: Calder mobiles.

Dec. 23, 24 and 25: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).

BRUSSELS, La Maison de la Culture Juive (tel: 648.18.59).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 18: Albert Einstein.

• Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 548.50.45).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 14: "Russia and Greek Icons."

Dec. 24-26: "Boîte Boling Trio."

Dec. 21: Memphis Slim.

• Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27).

EXHIBITION — Dec. 10-Feb. 5: "Electra: Electricity and Electronics in 20th-Century Art."

• Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).

English Speaking Lectures — Dec. 1: French Renaissance furniture.

Dec. 8: Architecture and interior decoration in the XVIIth century.

Dec. 15-XIII furniture.

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 14: "L'Expo des Expos."

• Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).

EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 11: "Habitu C'est Vie," contemporary interior architecture, furniture and design show sponsored by the Société des Artistes Décorateurs.

To Jan. 16: "G.W. Turner."

To Feb. 13: "Hommage à Raphael."

• Musée de Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Autour de Raphaël, Dessins et Peintures Musées du Louvre."

• International Jazz Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67).

Dec. 10: Ahmad Jamal and the Hallelujah Orchestra.

• Musée de Decorative Art (tel: 19.49.52).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "Conch and Man," the conch as motif and effect in fine and applied art, as means of payment etc.

• Radio House (tel: 11.14.15).

CONCERTS — Dec. 8 and 9: Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Hiroshi Wakasugi conductor (Bach, Weber, Brahms).

Dec. 15 and 16: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Radio Chamber Choir, Charles Farncombe conductor (Purcell).

Dec. 14: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Walléz conductor, André trumpet, Michèle Perron soprano (Haydn, Bach, Hummel, Albinoni).

EXHIBITION — Dec. 6: Byron Janis piano (Haydn, Rachmaninoff, Brahms, Liszt).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Circus BiBe. CONCERT — Dec. 10: Seeland Symphony Orchestra, Myung-Wha Chung conductor (Beethoven, Elgar, Mahler).

• Melbørsenhus.

CONCERT — Dec. 17: Seeland Symphony Orchestra, Danish Singers, Copenhagen Boys Choir, Niels Møller conductor (Bach).

• International Jazz Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67).

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Dec. 15 and 16: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Radio Chamber Choir, Charles Farncombe conductor (Purcell).

Dec. 14: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris — Dec. 7: Mark Deller conductor (Handel).

Dec. 19: Eric Bergé conductor, Christian Crème violin, Ian Piso tenor (Mozart, Beethoven).

• Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).

Ensemble Orchestral de Paris — Dec. 13: Jean-Pierre Walléz conductor, Maurice André trumpet, Michèle Perron soprano (Haydn, Hummel, Bach, Albinoni).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). BARBICAN ART GALLERY — To Jan 15: "Young Blood: Today's Young Designers — Tomorrow's Way of Life."

Barbican Theatre — Dec. 17-31: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).

The Pit — Dec. 9-16: "Custom of the Country" (Wright).

• British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 15: Drawings by Raphael from English Collection.

To Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."

• Commonwealth Institute (tel: 603.45.35).

EXHIBITION — Dec. 3-31: "Goddes," sculptures by Andrew Logan.

• Dartmouth House (tel: 629.01.53).

Dec. 7: Art and Antiques Fair.

• Hayward Gallery (tel: 629.94.95).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Roulet Dufy."

To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."

• National Theatre (tel: 928.22.53).

COLOSSUS — Dec. 7-14, 19-31: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Fugard).

Lytelton Theatre — Dec. 10-31: "Cinderella," pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.

Olivier Theatre — Dec. 3-7, 14-17, 21-25: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" (Hamisch).

• Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).

EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600."

• Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03).

CONCERTS — Dec. 16: London Philharmonic Orchestra (Christmas music).

Dec. 18: "Messiah" (Handel) London Philharmonic Orchestra, Jane Glover conductor, London Philharmonic Choir, Richard Bonynge conductor.

Dec. 20: "Richard III" (Shakespeare) Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).

RECITAL — Dec. 4: Grace Bumbry and Shirley Verrett sopranos with the Orchestra of the Royal Opera House.

Dec. 10: "Carmen" (Bizet) Judith O'Enearo.

Dec. 15 and 16: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor (Mendelssohn).

Dec. 18: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Beethoven).

Dec. 21: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Daniel Natarebi conductor, Volker Banfield piano (R. Strauss, Beethoven).

Dec. 20 and 21: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor (Mendelssohn).

Dec. 22: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Beethoven).

RECITALS — Dec. 9: Emil Gilels piano (Prokofiev, Beethoven).

Dec. 13: Yehudi and Jeremy Menuhin (Bach, Beethoven).

• Staatsbibliothek, Otto Braun Saal.

RECITAL — Dec. 9: Cécile Ousset, Yuen cello.

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 13.40).

CONCERTS — Dec. 4 and 5: Frankfurt Opera House and Museum Orchestra, Michael Gielen conductor, Kyung-Wha Chung violin (Beethoven, Bach).

Dec. 6-Feb. 26: "Marketa Lusakova: Pilgrims," photography.

Dec. 14-March 4: "Islamic Bookbinding."

Dec. 15: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

Restaurants: A Fresh Sea Breeze

by Patricia Wells

tures of the two are similar, the flavors are distinctive, yet beautifully harmonious.

If you are looking for a model of simplicity, sample the refreshing lobster salad; just nicely cooked *homard*, served at room temperature and surrounded by a bed of greens; not drowning in butter or heavy sauces that mask its hearty personality.

The oysters here are another story. One giant, meaty scallop is enough to make a whole meal. (You can be certain this is not the size of oyster Le Divellec's friend ate when feasting on an appetizer of 32 dozen!) These massive oysters, from some of the best oyster parks in France, are unquestionably delicious, but I find them too much of a good thing, a pure case of gilding the lily. I hold with those who contend that, when it comes to oysters, bigger is not better. (And Le Divellec does its oysters no favor by serving them with stale rye bread.)

Stightly less interesting are the first-course *pompech de poisson*, a light blend of greens and various smoked fish, and the *coquilles Saint-Jacques cuites à la vapeur*, whole steamed scallops served from a small Chinese bamboo steamer. The scallop presentation is a fine idea, but the dish ends up being rather awkward to eat, as the shellfish are served with a large, accompanying soup bowl filled with dipping sauce.

When planning your meal, be sure to save room for a single dessert. Le Divellec's simple creative touch is at work again with the original, shimmering pasta flavored with squid ink — one of the most bizarre and wonderful new dishes I have sampled in the last three years. This wild, rare pasta tasting gently of squid

TRAVEL

Christmas Shopping: London

By Vicki Elliott

LONDON — Christmas may come but once a year, but Christmas gifts are all too often duplicates. One way of making up for a congenital lack of imagination is to exploit someone else's thinking, which isn't difficult to do in London.

The Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington (tel: 01-589-5070), for example, has a showcase of contemporary craftsmanship displaying the work of some of the most innovative of British jewelers, potters, weavers and glassblowers, each piece one of a kind.

They start cheap, with Caroline Broadhead's dead-rylon bracelets with silver clasps at £5.20 (about \$11.80), and they end on the steep side with Wendy Rainbird's literate silver and gold rings at up to £350. These look as if they might have been part of Tutankhamen's hoard, and come with contoured Plexiglas stands that turn lamp sculpture when the rings aren't being worn.

There's pottery from some of the better-known kilns around the country, big teapots by David Leach, costs £89, for instance. More easily packed into an overnight travel bag or even a pocketbook, are some exquisite bookends by Mary Resteaux in unicolorled woven silk, at £19 or £24.

The craft shop's "Christmas exhibition this year is "Tall Stories," a zany collection of David Swift's concoctions in painted wood, including such classic extravaganzas as "The Ice Folly," a 33-inch (84-centimeter) wooden tower whose various levels are inhabited exclusively by penguins. (Prices from £25 to £400.)

Anatol Orient, whose shop of the same name (at 46 Cross Street, Islington, London N1, tel: 226-6863) lies not far from that well-known haunt of browsers for antiques, Camden Passage, likes ceramics. He has managed to assemble them in great profusion in the 15 months since his gallery opened. Some of the pots are (almost) two-dimensional and some refuse to hold water, but they are collector's pieces, and Anatol himself is eloquent in explaining how they have been made, using not only traditional slipware and glazes but such refinements as Japanese *raaku* firing methods.

There is also an inspiring selection of textiles, including fiery hand-painted shawls reminiscent of Matisse, and some interesting quilted coverlets — hand-painted and hand-stitched — by Carola Fielden (£70 to £100), who will also paint whole rolls of furnishing fabric with her personal blobs and doodles. A series of colorful rugs made to a British design by a Tibetan cooperative in

India costs a relatively reasonable £280; at the lower end of the spectrum, rainbow mugs and bowls decorated with a kind of slipware fling cost only a few pounds.

Back in the center of town, in the territory of the Sloane Ranger, is Dragons (23 Walton Street, London SW1; tel: 589-3795 and 589-0549), which specializes in the painting of furniture for the discerning nursery. Tiny chairs in red, white or navy blue (£38) can be illustrated and name-plated to order by a choice of some 20 artists and shipped anywhere in the world. (Credit-card orders accepted by telephone.)

Some names like Emma and Henry and William are much in evidence on the stock; at hand, and the pastels and florals may be too much for some, but Dragons has also secured the right to use Christopher Robin characters to decorate the toy chests (£105), the picture clocks (£35) and the jumbo bookshelves (£135) in white-painted wood that are part of its master plan for the infant environment.

For the more progressive designs of British fashion, a new rendezvous for designers fresh out of art school is the pink and gray stalls of Hyper Hyper (26-40 Kensington High Street, London W8), which is easily spotted from the street by its rosy-pink canarytans. The ground floor opened in September, and 30 more shops in the basement on Nov. 11, and quite apart from the coffeehouse situated at the back of the complex in an authentic Pullman wagon, this is worth visiting for a view of the latest in London talent.

Moods range from the Cruella de Vil black and purple velvet at Symphony of Shadows (blouses from £30 to £60), to the subdued and layered knitwear at Christian de Falbe (tel: 228-4066), all beige and angora and tagged with such reassuring information as: "This garment is hand-knitted for you by Mrs. Blake Thomas."

Pulling them in from all over the world, down by St. James's Palace, is rather a different sort of establishment, which caters both to the Prince of Wales and to fishermen from Finland to Ontario. The House of Hardy (61 Pall Mall, London SW1, tel: 839-5515) doesn't exactly deal in custom-made tackle, but the rods and reels it produces in its Northumberland factory are individually tested and calibrated, as they have been since the business was established in 1872.

As well as the standard accoutrements for both fly-fishing and coarse fishing (in tropical waters), including sprout hooks and sedge hooks and hook-sharpening stones (£1.95), Hardy's has telescopic gafts (£34.80) and insect imitators and wader clasps (£3.40) that make

the rubber tops hang downward, "ensuring perfect circulation of air."

Smuggler rods (the 7-foot — about 2-meter — one costs £75; the 9-foot one £107) can be packed away into a 15-inch cloth bag. Hardy's green canvas bags are popular with girlfriends (£18 for a ready, if far from functional, small version with netting) and photographers (£36 for a version with netting that is good for carrying film).

To finish just round the corner, with a far from unusual gift suggestion from a most singular purveyor, there is Berry Brothers and Rudd Ltd (3 St. James's Street, London SW1 1EG, tel: 930-1888 and 930-5331), a family that bought the lease from an Italian grocer in 1732. The shelves crowded with 17th-century bottles are there to prove it, if the oak paneling and sloping wooden roof weren't enough.

Then there is the room-high balance, outfitted with wooden seat and some mean-looking iron weights. There isn't anywhere else in London that can claim to have weighed Bear Brummel and Lord Byron — it became quite fashionable in Regency London to have one's weight registered in the leather-bound ledgers here. The Aga Khan, who would trot down the street from the Ritz in the 1920s, manifested a quite obsessive interest in charting the fluctuations of his person between 16 and 17 stone (or, if you prefer it that way, 224 and 238 pounds).

As to the Christmas offerings Berry Brothers might offer, they include vintage port for laying down at around £11 a bottle; vintage port for drinking — the 1966 ranges from £13 to £18 a bottle; sampling cases of Berry's Own Selection of Red Wines (three bottles each of four French wines at £31) and the King's Ginger Liqueur, which was originally, at the request of Edward VII's doctor, "produced as a warm drink for His Majesty to take after winter mornings in his new horseless carriage" and now costs £11.

Christmas is a good time to remember those who live where it is warmer and not so comfortable, and one way of doing something for them is to send a check to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (Commonwealth House, Haywards Heath, England RH16 3AZ), which has helped a million people combat blindness in developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean during the last 12 years.

The society undertakes 180,000 cataract operations each year, and a little as £4 will literally give sight back to a Bengali weaver or a Laotian cobbler. And £160 is enough to set up an "eye camp" in a village with no electricity, in which a surgical team can treat as many as 250 patients in 2 weeks.

Spain's Palatial Public Library

by Mark Williams

MADRID — The virtues of Spain's monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial are much debated. While some visitors call it the "eighth wonder of the world," others speak in harsher terms — foreboding, frightening, a "granite and slate rectangular monster."

There is no doubt, however, about its power to overwhelm visitors. El Escorial has 16 courtyards or patios, 89 fountains, 86 staircases, 1,200 doors and 2,000 windows, and it houses nearly 2,000 paintings, murals and tapestries. But many people overlook its most fascinating aspect — a library, rivaling the Vatican's in richness — that anyone can use.

El Escorial lies 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Madrid, where the undulating plains meet the abrupt heights of the Sierra Guadarrama. Its name means "the slag heap," as the spot once served as a dump for mining debris.

In April 1563, Philip II, Spain's most ambitious monarch, laid the first stone of his monumental project, and the monastery was dedicated to San Lorenzo, on whose feast day Spaniards won a great victory over the French in 1557. The saint died a martyr's death, roasted alive by Moslem fanatics, and some imaginative observers have noted El Escorial's resemblance to a gridiron, complete with handle.

The royal architect Juan Bautista de Toledo based his plans on Philip's dream of building a burial place for his father, Emperor Charles V, and a religious retreat for himself. Under the architect's successor, Juan de Herrera, plans blossomed to include a royal palace and cathedral. The mausoleum became a pantheon for the House of Austria, Spain's ruling family until 1713. Building was virtually completed by September 1584, a remarkably short time by the standards of the age.

Philip drew up plans for the Royal Library in 1564, just after work on the monastery had begun. A year later, the first lot arrived: 4,000 books from the king's personal collection, including the famous "Polyglot Bible" by Cardinal Cisneros (which featured Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Chaldaic translations); the "Codice Aldebrandino" (a 10th-century record of early Church Councils); and the king's own prayer book.

The monarch soon persuaded others to donate their collections, and

books and manuscripts poured in. Among them were Queen Isabel's breviaries from the Royal Chapel in Granada, and even 139 books banned under the Spanish Inquisition, shipped under lock and key. There were also rare editions of Greek, Roman and Renaissance gems and masterpieces from nearly every language, including priceless collections of Arab poetry.

Philip spared no expense in preparing a suitable home for his literary treasures, and El Escorial's design and decor have been imitated by royal libraries ever since. The main entrance, situated near the cavernous Court of Kings, has a facade fashioned from fine, hand-carved woods. Living the walls of each room are bookshelves designed in the

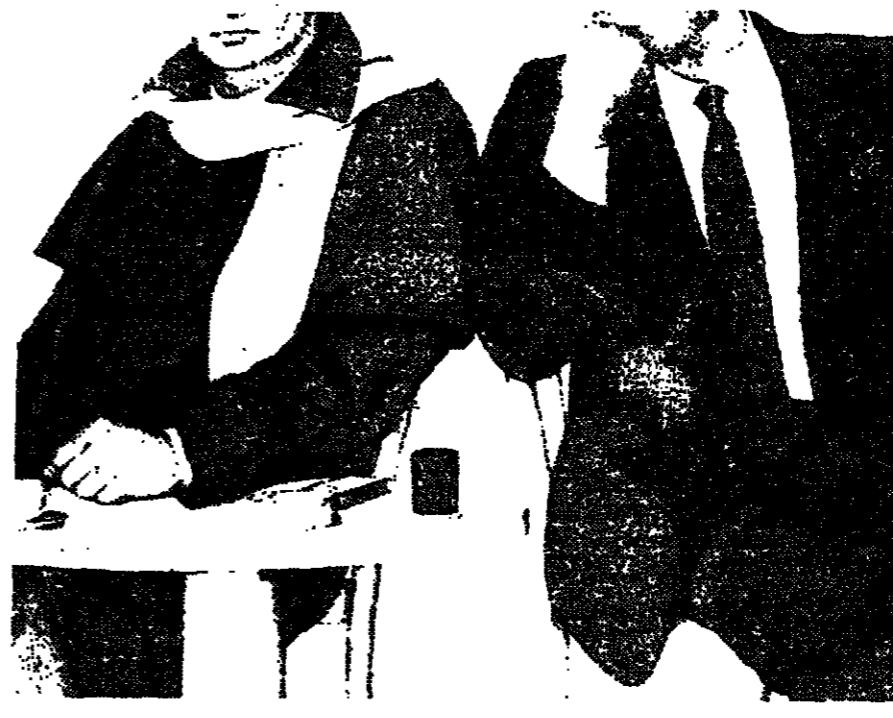
style of the 16th century.

Books stand upright, with the pages, whose edges have been treated with golden dye, facing outwards. The pages display the meticulously printed titles of each book and the whole effect produces warm tones of subtle brilliance. Perhaps to discourage idle browsers with suspect motives, forbidden texts have always been placed on the highest shelves.

Philip II established a truus in 1573 and the sums were increased by his successors, with the intention of making the library Europe's finest in number and quality of books. But much of the money was squandered and in 1671 a fire lasting 15 days destroyed more than 3,000 manuscripts and printed volumes. The library suffered again during the Napoleonic invasion and the Spanish Civil War. Nevertheless, a marvelous collection of about 50,000 books and 4,000 manuscripts awaits visitors.

To take advantage of this literary wealth, walk down the corridor leading from the library's rear exit. Off to the right is a spacious room filled with wooden tables where scholars pore over their chosen volumes. When you enter, the chestnut-robed Augustinian monk in charge may look up with a frown, fearing another stray tourist. But flash any form of identification (a passport is sufficient); no need for a special research card and he will lead you to the extensive file index, where the choice is yours.

The library of El Escorial is open daily except Sunday. Books must be read on the premises; a plaque hanging above the main entrance threatens excommunication to anyone daring to take books away.



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THIE HELL, South Africa — The road to The Hell begins gently enough but the traveler quickly appreciates why the pioneers of the last century damned the place in name.

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of several hundred meters into an empty valley. The pine forest and stretches of fine white sand are left behind as the road begins to buck and twist, bouncing the driver as he fights with the steering wheel. The road, known officially as the Otto de Plessis Road, suddenly stops in the heart of the Hell, 90 miles (150 kilometers) north of the Garden Route between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The region was given its name in the mid-

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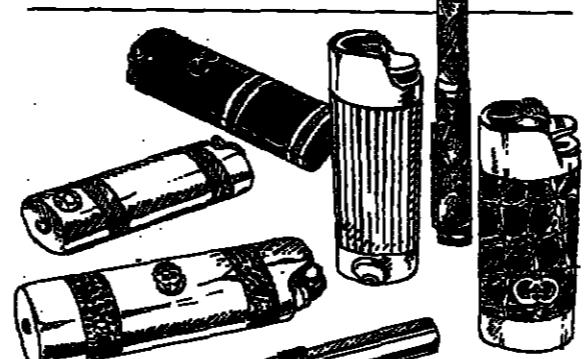
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ARTS / LEISURE

The 'Last-Chance' Atmosphere

International Herald Tribune

London — The feeling that opportunities should not be missed is working wonders at auctions these days. English auction houses have a knack for creating the right atmosphere and convincing even museums that they have to do something, as could be verified twice on Thursday.

The first occasion was the sale of French furniture of the 18th century.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

At Christie's, the sale, of mixed provenance and quality, included a few glamorous items. The most spectacular was a *bureau plat* by Martin Carlin acquired by Maria Fodorovitch, empress of Russia, from the Paris dealer Dominique Daguerre. When the Soviets sold off works of art from the imperial treasures after the revolution to get foreign currency, Lord Duvene, the famous dealer, bought it and later sold it to Mrs. Horace Dodge. In 1971, the bureau turned up at Christie's as part of the Dodge collection and was knocked down at £173,000, then a world record. On Thursday, when it soared to £930,000 (about \$1.36 million), no one seemed particularly surprised.

The day before it was a television news item, the camera zooming in on the ornolu and Sevre porcelain insets, while Christie's expert, Hugh Roberts, extolled its virtues. The TV station definitely hinted that the *bureau plat* might fetch £1 million. This in itself is a new development in the art market. In 1971, only specialists had heard about the table. This time, the man on the street got the message with his daily dose of labor problems and soccer. This helps promote the golden image and the vague suggestion of museum interest that forms the indispensable backdrop to private

bidding by multimillionaires, without which such a figure could not be reached.

In the case of another bureau plat, by Jean-Henri Riesener, museum intervention was more obvious. This marquetry piece of remarkable quality is not suited to current taste in 18th-century decorative arts. The panels of trellis enclosing flower heads would have been better appreciated earlier in the century. Christie's stroke of genius was to detect traces of an inventory number and then blow them up to the proportions of a popular thriller. The forensic laboratories of Scotland Yard kindly provided help, producing a photograph of the number "by the pioneering use of argon ion laser radiation," as the catalog proudly put it.

The photograph was useful. The number, 2979, is that of an entry in the Journal du Garde Meuble that precisely describes the decoration of the *bureau plat*. It reveals that the piece was "delivered by M. Riesener to Madame Sophie de France — sixth daughter of Louis XV — for use at the Château de Versailles." The laser was beamed at the media, which picked it up. Eventually, the echo became so thunderous that the museum world acted. The Château de Versailles — stripped of its possessions by revolutionaries at the end of the 18th century — wanted it. A buyer was dispatched from the French Embassy in London and the *bureau plat* gracefully ascended to £259,200, no matter how unexpressed doubts, reaching the mind-boggling price of £59,400.

In a sale of medieval art at Sotheby's, also on Thursday, the syndrome was equally effective. The hard core was the collection formed by the late Thomas F. Flannery Jr. of Chicago between 1952 and 1980. A man to whom the religious significance of objects mattered as much as their beauty, Flannery bought at a time when getting medieval art was the easiest thing in the world — there were hardly any collectors, and institutions did not compete. According to some sources, Flannery was perhaps too much obsessed with bargains. Compared with those of Adolphe Stoclet and Ernst Kofler Trüminger, his possessions were negligible. But by today's standards, they almost looked like a hoard.

Such pieces have an aura that can benefit an entire sale. There was another marquetry table by Riesener that day. Christie's entry, in keeping with present-day cataloging style, treated the reader to a museum lecture and went on to say how royal it all looked. But it

restrained, as usual, from discussing the one vital point — cost. The piece also happily zoomed to £259,200, a price that defies comment.

A pair of Louis XVI gilt wood chairs similarly illustrated the present art-historical mood. The entry mentions, without any attempt at irony, that "these chairs are identical in every detail (apart from the stamp) to those from the celebrated suite executed in 1769 for Madame du Barry for the Salon of her Pavilion at Louveciennes . . . the inference from the presence of H. Jacob's stamp on this pair is uncertain." In a different type of sale, buyers might have looked twice, in the context of Thursday's auction at Christie's, the "last chance" syndrome worked. The two chairs happily sailed through the sea of unexpressed doubts, reaching the mind-boggling price of £59,400.

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The collection was certainly written up as such in the U.S. media. And, on Thursday, the U.S. museum establishment was present or represented. The beginning, however, was a bit sticky. The beginning was probably the shabbiest Italian center of the 13th century I have seen in a long time — a big piece is missing on the top — sold for £252. A supposedly "fine and rare German aquamanile or fire-blowing aspöle" — in plain English a bronze head, exact destination uncertain — beat an undignified retreat as it failed to sell at £15,000. Then came some remarkable lots and everything changed. A gilt bronze figure of St. Thaddeus from a 14th-century Saxon reliquary, of which two others were in the Kofler Trüminger collection and several more are presented by Edward Lubin, again on behalf of an unidentified institution. Why was it not bought five years ago at the von Hirsch sale? Presumably because the "last chance" syndrome had not reached its present proportions.

The climate thus created had a marked effect on other medieval objects sold after the Flannery collection, particularly on a piece which professional sources say came from Cyril Humphries, a leading dealer in the field. A characteristic dove in Limoges champlevé enamels that had fetched £10,000 at the von Hirsch sale in June 1978 was acquired for £176,000 by Edward Lubin, again on behalf of an unidentified institution. Why was it not bought five years ago at the von Hirsch sale? Presumably because the "last chance" syndrome had not reached its present proportions.



Bronze figure of St. Thaddeus was sold for £165,000.

erlands, went the same way at £132,000. After that, things went smoothly.

The glowing atmosphere was established. The Martin d'Arcy Gallery, a museum founded in 1969 as part of Loyola University of Chicago, acquired several lots — not surprisingly. The director, the Reverend Donald F. Rowe, knew Flannery well and cataloged the collection for him. His choice was an early 16th-century boxwood group of the Virgin and Child from southern Germany at £49,500, a rare polychrome combining a Flemish painting and a German carved group at £41,800, and several lesser lots.

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Can Art Match the Reality of Apartheid?

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The organization of "Art Against Apartheid" is a difficult undertaking. This is something that every artist who decides to voice rage or indignation is bound to come up against and it is the obvious lesson of an exhibition like "Art Against Apartheid."

Eighty-five artists from Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas have responded to the invitation of "Artists of the World Against Apartheid" and so have a number of writers including Jorge Amado, Michel Butor, Allen Ginsberg, Edmond Jabès and Michel Leiris. The works collected and displayed will in time constitute a permanent "Museum Against Apartheid." The venture is supported by the United Nations, but the initiative came from the artists.

Artist who have contributed to the show include some of the foremost painters and sculptors of the day, among them Magdalena Abakanowicz, Carl Andre, Arman, Dou Judd, Wifredo Lam, Louis Le Brocquy, Roy Lichtenstein, Roberto Matta, Robert Motherwell, Tom Phillips, Robert Rauschenberg, Pierre Soulages, Antoni Tapies and Zao Wou-ki. Many of these have contributed works characteristic of their style and preoccupations, while others have ventured to deal in one way or another with the subject.

The catalog mentions Picasso's "Guernica" as a model for this sort of work and that calls for some comment. "Guernica" is probably Picasso's most passionate work because it expresses a sweeping fury and applies the artist's considerable craft to the master and the emotion at hand, one that touched deep emotions in Picasso because this happened in Spain. But Picasso also gave a sort of universal and prophetic quality to the expression of his feeling and "Guernica" has become a symbolic and sacramental work in Spain today.

Apartheid, like the Nazi concentration camps, is a different matter. Very few artists have been able to express anything about the Nazi camps that was not communicated with a more dreadful intensity by photographs of emaciated survivors and skeletal corpses. Most of us do not know what such a reality actually means — and those who do are, in a sense, left speechless by the experience. Apartheid poses somewhat the same problem. Most of the artists have no direct knowledge or experience of its reality and their indignation is of an abstract nature. When Goya did "The Disasters of War" he was giving expression to something he had experienced and seen "Yo lo vi" — "I saw this," is the title of one of the engravings. But the experience of apartheid is buried in the silence of the 6 million people who cannot reach us with works of art.

The reality of apartheid remains an abstract monstrosity that can hardly be adequately expressed by showing a black man with a barbed-wire crown on his head (Erro) or even the flogged bodies of tortured men (Cremnini).

We are only beginning to understand what the black experience in the United States really was like — and "we" means blacks and whites together. But the black experience in South Africa is still very much beyond the reach of poetry and art. Consequently an exhibition like "Artists Against Apartheid" can not achieve more than convey that there is something here which solicits the visitors' imagination and pleads for expression in a deeper and more adequate form.

Centre National des Arts Graphiques, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to Dec. 30; Lundskonsthall, Lund, Sweden, Jan. 28-March 4; Paris Taidemuseo, Pori, Finland, April 10-May 10; Museum of Modern Art, Tampere, Finland, May 15-June 30; Lähiö Taidemuseo, Lähiö, Finland, July; Udstillingssbygningen, Copenhagen, Oct. 1-30; Nov. 3-5, and in 1985, to "various other" European countries, the United States, Latin America and Hong Kong.



Wolf Vostell's "Black Crucifixion" (1982) is in "Art Against Apartheid" exhibition, when they emerged from his brush and seen all the way to Dali and Cieslewicz, did not make a place for the final degradation of all Raphael stands for and which appears in the grisly plaster "Vigils and Sacred Hearts of the 19th century" commercialized religions art.

As may be guessed, then, the show mostly includes works that are grimly derivative: Ingres's "Le Serment de Louis XIII," for instance, which compared to any of the works it tried to emulate, is only a frigid pastiche. The true revelation of the show is the very intense myth that Raphael personified for the art world of the 19th century. Not only did artists want to paint like Raphael, they also produced a considerable number of "clayworks" in which they expressed their willful daydreams about their young hero.

Raphael offered Italy its ideal mirror — an ideal that did not seem too difficult to identify, being full of mildness and gentle affection. This is the surface, of course. If we examine things more intently we will find a strong platonic influence in these ideal Christian visions. And yet it could seem as though the human and the divine were for the first time quite intimately blended, without any monumental distance or hieratic stiffness in these works. Raphael's Virgin and Child have a cozy warmth and familiarity — and this is what, in time, was to deprive the work of his initiators of all the necessary tension of the art.

But Raphael's position in the dream of an artistic ideal is not all that different from, say, Marilyn Monroe's position in a more recent dream of feminine perfection. And this is where things can easily go awry. Imagine a world in which practically every woman wants to look like Marilyn. But this is pretty much what happened to many of the French artists presented in this exhibition — they did their utmost to paint like Raphael — with equally painful results.

Unfortunately, the subsequent generations of artists labored busily to reproduce Raphael's attitudes, not the fresh authenticity that gives them life. As a result his latent faults were stoked in academic juries over the centuries until what remained was no more than an abominable distillate. It is surprising that the exhibition, which carries its effort at compari-

son all the way to Dali and Cieslewicz, did not make a place for the final degradation of all Raphael stands for and which appears in the grisly plaster "Vigils and Sacred Hearts of the 19th century" commercialized religions art.

Fragonard shows the pretty young artist setting his model in the right pose. Horace Vernet has his painting in the Vatican courtyard surrounded by a breathless throng of admirers. Pierre-Nolascie Bergeret, in a painting bought (probably enough) by Napoleon III, shows the livid corpse of Raphael surrounded by various prelates and artists (among them Michelangelo and Perugino) while the distressed pope strews flower petals over him.

The surprising result of Raphael's contemporaries is that, while his contemporaries admired his "natural" quality of his attitudes has been turned to preposterous admiring, the "grace" to pose, the warmth to frigidity and the work overall has been laboriously transmuted to outragous kitsch.

Other shows on the quincentennial of Raphael's birth include "Autour de Raphael," drawings and paintings, at the Pavillon de Flore of the Louvre; and "Raphael au Musée Condé," Château de Chantilly, both to Feb. 13.

"Raphael and French Art," Grand Palais, Paris 8, to Feb. 13.

The Cathedral of York's Man of Glass

By Ginny Turner

International Herald Tribune

YORK, England — York Minster is the crowning glory of York, 500 years old and the largest Gothic cathedral in England. Peter Gibson probably knows more of its intricate details than anyone in the country.

Most of the windows were removed and hidden for safekeeping during World War II, a process which took two years. Putting them back, however, took 22 years. Restoration through centuries had jumbled the panels, and pieces of improper era and color distorted the illustrations in the glass.

In 1943, it came to the attention of the Very Reverend Eric Milner-White, dean of York Minster, who had a keen personal interest in historic glass. He asked to see a few small panels, then more, and was disappointed to see the scrambled jigsaw they had become. The dean then began the great Minster glass restoration in a modest way, supervising two glaziers to rearrange the glass to restore the stories the Minster windows told.

This is where Gibson came in. Milner-White knew Gibson as an altar-server. At school graduation in 1945, he gave the 15-year-old a private tour of the restoration workshop, as well as two huge books on glass to look over. "He suggested I come in on Monday morning to try the work out," Gibson recalls, "and I've been trying it out ever since."

In the shop at this time are three major projects — another Minster window, a sorting of pieces from Coventry Cathedral, and a 19th-century panel from the priory church at Boulton Abbey.

Gibson lifts the panel and places it on a light board to show its colors. He explains that before a restoration is done, a panel is photographed, and its leading recorded on paper with a wax rubbing. A craftsman then dismantles it, and places the glass segments on their corresponding marks on the rubbing while they are given an ultrasonic cleaning in a dilute-ammonia bath. Upon reconstruction, any pieces not matching an age or design are replaced with those from the bank.

The craftsman wraps a lead strip around each piece. The design is restored according to the original leading pattern — in consultation with the University of York's medieval studies scholars — and the lead strips soldered together.

"The most exciting thing we're doing, without reservation, is a collaboration with the university's physics department," Gibson says. "In 1972 the Science Research Council gave the university a grant to study the deterioration of glass, mostly because it had this massive amount of glass on the doorsteps. We've cooperated very well indeed on pioneer work on how to protect glass."



Peter Gibson, glazier for York Minster.

comes evident when he walks into his shop. He pulls open a few of the shallow drawers which hold some 7,000 colored segments currently in the glass bank — pieces removed from the glass bank — pieces removed from erroneous placements and not yet repositioned. He picks up a piece painted with the head of a tonsured monk.

"This one has been here for 28 years. A place to use it in the Minster has not yet been found, but I'm convinced we'll find a home for him."

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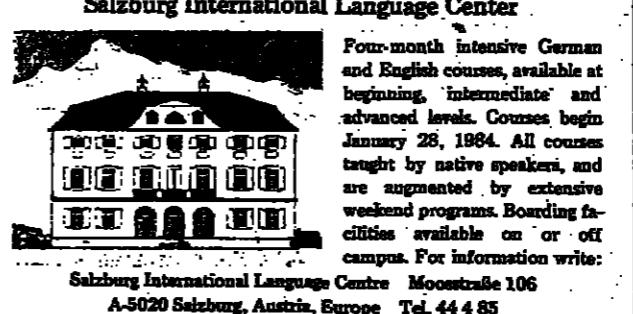
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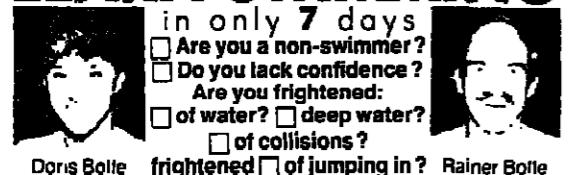
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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3-4, 1983

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Talk With Israel on Free-Trade Zone Reflect Revision in U.S. Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON — The United States and Israel, as part of an effort to strengthen the links between them, will begin negotiations next month on a free-trade area that could spur Israeli development of high-technology industries and increase some sales of U.S. manufactured goods to Israel.

For Washington, it represents a further refinement of the use of trade as an instrument of foreign policy, following the Caribbean Basin Initiative under which Latin American and Caribbean countries are being offered the chance to increase their exports to the United States by the elimination of some U.S. duties on their products. (Story on Page 15.)

Through the establishment of preferential zones, trade analysts say, the U.S. market has now become a linchpin for the economic development of regions politically important to the United States. Thus, Washington is undertaking today exactly what it did in the European Community for doing in the 1960s and 1970s when the Europeans established their own system of bilateral trade preferences with Mediterranean and African countries to reinforce political ties.

"This clearly and with increased force raises the question of which way we want the trading system to develop — either bilaterally or multilaterally."

"This clearly and with increased force raises the question of which way we want the trading system to develop — either bilaterally or multilaterally," said Gary C. Hufbauer, who was a trade expert in the Carter administration and is now with the Institute for International Economics.

Multilateralization crystallized in 1947 in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The GATT signatories — now totaling 89 countries — agreed to a system of cutting tariffs for all nations.

The GATT agreement in 1947 came before regional and ideological conflicts among nations had forced most nations to take sides.

"We Have a Two-Track Policy"

"Now," as one U.S. official put it, "we have a two-track policy. We're still for unilateral trade liberalization, but want to negotiate bilateral agreements with any countries that want to go a step further in liberalization."

Following the announcement of the U.S.-Israeli trade proposal, the United States, for example, has offered to negotiate a similar arrangement with Saudi Arabia.

There is a key difference between the U.S.-Israeli plan and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which was signed into law last summer.

The United States will seek reciprocal rights for its exports to Israel. Washington did not demand similar access for exports to the Caribbean region because those countries are poor and cannot afford to give concessions by importing more.

Trade in that case became aid pure and simple, even though the plan had been stripped of some of its more promising features when a number of domestic industries, from textiles to footwear, obtained waivers preventing the duty-free treatment from applying to them.

But a U.S.-Israeli accord would involve advantages for both countries. The two nations exchange about \$3 billion a year of civilian goods plus some \$2 billion a year of military goods. In both categories the trade balance heavily favors the United States.

But the United States could be a loser under a preferential agreement with Israel as with the European Community, and the Israeli-EC agreement comes into full force during the next four years. This would give Israel tariff on a wide range of products made in Europe. U.S. importers know how to sell these products — machinery, computers, electronics and transportation equipment — could suffer unless they get similar protection.

"U.S. Exports Totaled \$4.7 Billion"

Last year the United States exported \$1.7 billion of goods to Israel, but half of the total was manufactured items and half was such food stuffs as soybeans and wheat. Meanwhile, Israel sold \$1.7 billion of goods to the United States, including diamonds, machinery, electronics equipment, processed food and high-fashion apparel.

About 90 percent of what Israel exports is already duty-free under the so-called Generalized System of Preferences. In this arrangement, which is now part of the international scene for the last 15 years, industrial nations open some markets for developing countries.

But Israel sees itself developing more sophisticated industries that will be helped by duty-free access to the United States that is not now available. Those industries include electronics, medical equipment, robotics and mini-computers, according to Daniel Halperin, economic attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

The plan for a free-trade area needs approval by Congress. But with the Senate deficit running at a record high, congressional trade experts say any bicameral effort could run into problems in Congress next year. It could boil down to who is stronger — the Israeli lobby or the "old lobby," one House staff member said.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Banker exchange rates for Dec. 2, excluding bank service charges

Country	Per	U.S.						
Australia	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Canada	5.475	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Denmark	2.785	3.455	3.455	3.455	3.455	3.455	3.455	3.455
Finland	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
France	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Germany	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Iceland	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Ireland	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Italy	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Japan	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Malta	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Netherlands	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
New Zealand	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Norway	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Portugal	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Spain	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Sweden	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Switzerland	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
United Kingdom	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
United States	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Yugoslavia	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725

INTEREST RATES

Non-currency Deposits

Country	Per	U.S.						
Denmark	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Finland	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
France	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Germany	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Italy	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Japan	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Malta	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Netherlands	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Spain	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Sweden	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
United Kingdom	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725
Yugoslavia	1.025	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725	7.725

Money Rates

of States

of U.S.

NYSE Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg %
Amfloc	37341	3014	2930	2956	+ 16	+ .52
Becton's	35334	2256	2094	2156	+ 62	+ 2.78
GenCorp	22584	454	416	4576	+ 62	+ 13.52
ATT	20451	6576	6394	6474	+ 12	+ .52
Lucky's	18426	1975	1894	1974	- 1	- .51
ATT w/c	15555	2042	2014	2042	- 1	- .47
TW Co	12444	37	3656	3674	- 1	- .26
Midas/US	11487	1516	15	15	- 1	- .66
Imperial	11540	1542	1275	1387	+ 4	+ 3.00
IBM	7777	1194	1164	1177	- 1	- .83
Pfizer's	10657	1474	1374	1472	- 1	- .68
PSInd	10651	174	1624	1672	- 1	- .58
GE	9993	464	514	4574	- 1	- 1.55
Exxon	9670	364	3614	3614	- 1	- .26
PepsiCo	9198	37	3672	3672	- 1	- .26

Dow Jones Averages						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
Indus	1224.89	1281.30	1259.75	1245.94	-9.15	-7.4
Trans	603.70	613.70	600.42	605.29	+2.59	+2.2
Util	134.97	134.08	133.69	134.97	+1.00	+0.7
Coms	510.51	512.97	504.30	507.59	+3.08	+0.6

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	96.26	95.55	95.66	+1.00
Industrials	111.95	111.18	111.25	+1.25
Transp.	103.22	102.82	102.92	+0.70
Utilities	64.14	63.76	63.91	+0.75
Finance	64.37	63.65	63.65	-1.75

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 95,300,000
 Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 104,970,400
 Prev Consolidated Close 125,233,550

Tables include the nationwide prices
 Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries	
Advanced	Close
Declined	230
Unchanged	372
Total Issues	624
New Highs	11
New Lows	2
Volume up	1,227,750
Volume down	3,754,450

NASDAQ Index				
	Close	Chg/pt	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	282.91	-2.16	285.49	272.11
Industrials	331.36	-3.33	335.41	326.52
Finance	277.07	-2.24	276.04	214.95
Insurance	261.27	+1.07	258.20	250.00
Utilities	261.23	-4.51	262.97	260.44
Banks	237.37	+1.20	199.60	159.75
Trans.	250.52	-2.14	250.74	198.75

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Vrbk s	4,622	105	72	+10	+10%
Heico	3,419	105	72	+10	+10%
KayPz s	3,177	181	174	+11	+6%
Edible s	3,031	75	74	+1	+1%
DomeP	3,426	276	274	+2	+1%
McGr	2,607	105	94	+10	+10%
Wong's s	2,747	345	339	+10	+3%
Amobi s	1,513	18	17	+1	+6%
TIE s	1,415	31	29	+1	+3%
AMBd s	1,298	37	31	+6	+16%

Superior Ex-Chief Starts Proxy Fight Over Board Policy

New York Times Service
YORK — Howard R. Keck, former
man of Superior Oil Co., who is seeking
or part of all of the company's shares
in a proxy fight that he says is intended
to turn an aggressive anti-takeover stand
on the board.

Mr. Keck, who owns 12 percent of Superior shares and has indirect control of 6.7 percent, sent a letter to other shareholders asking that they vote to rescind what he called a "poison pill" policy adopted by Superior Nov. 23. Under this policy, Superior intends to issue non-convertible preferred shares that could be acquired only for a premium price in a takeover attempt.

The new bylaw stipulates that if a dissident shareholder seeks the support of others in a proxy fight, eligible voting shares may not be counted until 15 days after the dissident's proposal is made. Because Superior has announced a record date of this Monday for the issuance of its new preferred shares, a vote on Mr. Keck's proposal could not be taken until after the new shares were issued.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Keck said he did not intend to seek control of Superior or oust any of its top members. Last month, through the New York securities firm Dillon, Read & Co., Mr. Keck told the SEC that he was seeking a buyer for the Superior shares that he controls, and that the value of those shares would be "enhanced" if they were sold as part of a takeover.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	51s.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
34	259	225	NSPw.pf	2.60	11.4		400	311	311	311		
43	545	505	NSPw.pf	6.50	8.0		280	57	57	57		
471a	21	19	NorTel's	.40	.3		107	45	45	45		
8	395	365	Ntrust				49	57	57	57		
1516	571	514	NutriP	1.60	2.1	16	270	85	85	85		
551	355	335	NwestAl	.50	17	38	219	45	45	45		
474	3316	3116	NwestInd	2.50	10.5	50	520	495	495	495		
246	2016	1916	NwPtf	2.35	10.5	10	510	226	226	226		
2216	1916	1716	NwestPf	2.35	11.4		467	226	226	226		
2524	1924	1724	NYNSW	.10			340	240	240	240		
479	31	28	Norton	2.00	5.8	23	470	305	305	305		
3375	2224	2024	Norwest	1.00	5.3	10	445	250	250	250		
5174	3474	3274	NwestPf	2.50	8.5	10	450	250	250	250		
7327	5227	4927	Novo	.20	2.2	22	270	44	44	44		
2766	2266	2066	Novus	.20	2.2	22	267	44	44	44		
4714	1614	1414	Nuvis	.20	2.2	9	51	12	1154	1154		
5374	4014	3814	NYNIX w/4.60	.93			1935	514	5074	5114		

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts. 1085	High	Low	Class Qual. Chrs.
A								
17%	81% AAR	.44	32	18	14	13%	13%	13% - 7%
52%	29% ACF	1.40	28	240	273	50%	50%	50% - 2%
18%	14% AMF	.50	32	775	15%	15%	15%	15% - 4%
37%	18% AMR Cp		16	3445	37%	36%	36%	36% - 15%
19%	15% AMR Pr	2.18	113	8	19%	19%	19%	19% + 15%
40%	24% AMR Tr	2.12	5.6	97	30%	30%	30%	30% - 3%

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sks.			Close		
High	Low					1985	1986	High	Low	Chg.	
23 1/2	20 1/2	Bk-Ug pf	2.47	11.7		8	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2		
34	30 1/2	Bk-Ug pf	3.95	12.6		2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
19 1/2	14 1/2	Bw-Sh	2.1			2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2	
37 1/2	29 1/2	Bwng Grp B	1.16	25	10	254	31 1/2	30 1/2	31	- 7/8	
47 1/2	37 1/2	Brown-Fs	.80	15	18	1000	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 3 1/2	
28 1/2	21 1/2	Brown-Fs	.65	22	47	46	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	- 1/2	
59 1/2	31	Brown-H	.55	23	113	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+ 1/2	
24 1/2	19 1/2	Bs-GR	.44	24	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2	
14 1/2	13 1/2	Bs-GR	.40	22	24	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/2	

Superior Ex-Chairman Starts Proxy Fight Over Board Policies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard B. Keck, former chairman of Superior Oil Co., who is seeking to buy part or all of the company, has begun a proxy fight that he says is intended to overturn an aggressive anti-takeover stance by Superior's board.

Mr. Keck, who owns 12 percent of Superior shares and has indirect control of 6.7 percent, sent a letter to other shareholders asking them to vote to rescind what he called a "poison pill" policy adopted by Superior Nov. 23 under this policy, Superior intends to issue convertible preferred shares that could be acquired only for a premium price in a takeover attempt.

Mr. Keck's move was disclosed Thursday, and Superior, one of the largest independent U.S. oil companies, announced a series of measures and countermeasures. Before the letter was made public, the Superior board said it adopted a change in its bylaws that would make it more difficult for Mr. Keck to win a proxy battle. Mr. Keck immediately said, through attorneys, that he would challenge the change in court.

The new bylaw stipulates that if a dissident shareholder seeks the support of other in a proxy fight, eligible voting shares may be counted until 15 days after the dissident's proposal is made. Because Superior has announced a record date of this Monday for the issuance of its new preferred shares, a vote on Mr. Keck's proposal could not be taken until after the shares were issued.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Keck said he did not intend to seek control of Superior or oust any of its board members. Last month, through the New York securities firm Dillon, Read & Co., Mr. Keck told the SEC that he was seeking a buyer for Superior shares that he controls, and that the value of those shares would be "enhanced" if they were sold as part of a takeover.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
A																										
174 AAR	.48	12	16	14	13%	13%	13%	-1%	175 AAR	.48	12	16	14	13%	13%	13%	-1%	176 AAR	.48	12	16	14	13%	13%	13%	-1%
256 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%	257 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%	258 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%
145 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%	146 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%	147 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%
164 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%	165 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%	166 ACF	.55	22	24	23	13%	13%	13%	-1%
317 APL	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	318 APL	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	319 APL	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%
224 APL	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	225 APL	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	226 APL	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%
314 APLX	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	315 APLX	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	316 APLX	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%
346 APLX	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	347 APLX	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%	348 APLX	.38	12	14	13	14%	14%	14%	-1%
84 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	85 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	86 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
195 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	196 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	197 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
162 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	163 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	164 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
151 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	152 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	153 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
154 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	155 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	156 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
157 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	158 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	159 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
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181 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	182 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	183 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
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208 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	209 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	210 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%
211 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	212 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%	213 AdmEx	.94	12	16	14	15%	15%	15%	-1%

SPORTS

Federal Officials Investigating Antitrust Side of Football Draft

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal antitrust officials have begun an investigation into professional football's four-year rule denying college players the chance of a professional career until their collegiate eligibility has been exhausted.

The investigation, should it lead to an outlawing of agreements by the professional leagues to avoid recruiting undergraduates, could have far-reaching economic effects on both college and professional football, as well as on the players themselves.

The Federal Trade Commission, which shares responsibility for administering the antitrust laws with the Justice Department, has sent letters to the National Football League and the year-old United States Football League requesting voluntary cooperation in an investigation to determine whether the four-year rule can be justified.

The rule, which dates back half a century in the case of the NFL, is similar in its effect to those in basketball and hockey that have been struck down by the courts over the last several years.

Although the commission did not say so directly, the inquiry may have been inspired by the well-publicized Herschel Walker case earlier this year. Walker, a University of Georgia running back, signed with the New Jersey Generals of the USFL after his junior year.

The commission also cited other cases that have reached the courts, including that of Bob Boris,

University of Arizona punter who left school without graduating and who sued the USFL in Federal District Court in Denver in August.

Boris argued that under the four-year rule he had been denied the opportunity to freely negotiate a contract and that his professional career had been jeopardized.

It was understood that the FTC is concerned that such cases will be resolved, perhaps out of court, in a way that does not address the underlying antitrust issues.

The four-year rule, nearly identical for both leagues, states that a player may not sign a professional contract until his college eligibility

has run out or he has won a diploma from a recognized institution or until five years after he began college. The USFL made an exception in the case of Walker and allowed him to be signed by the Generals.

The rule was created at the request of U.S. colleges and universities and has been generally observed by all parties for decades.

Jay Moyer, general counsel for the NFL, defended the rule Thursday but said that the league could operate without undue harm if it were abolished.

The annual player draft, he said, was created as "an orderly entry" of players into the NFL. "It had nothing to do with eligibility rules," he said. "We're convinced our policy has worked well over all for us. The colleges certainly have the most to lose."

Steve Morgan, the director of legislative services for the National College Athletic Association, said that his organization "could withstand" a change in the rule, just as it did when a court case in 1971 led to a change in the rule with regard to basketball.

"I don't think it would be the end of the world," Morgan said. "I don't think it would be the end of college football, just as it was not the end of college basketball when the NBA changed its rule. Our biggest concern with a change would be those people who, because of the substantial amount of money involved, would encourage an athlete to act for reasons other than his own best interest."



JARRING DEFEAT — Los Angeles Raider defensive end Howie Long jars the ball loose from Dan Fouts, the San Diego Charger quarterback. The Raiders spotted the Chargers a 10-lead midway through the second quarter of their NFL game Thursday night and roared back for a 42-10 victory and a lock on the AFC West title. Todd Christensen caught three touchdown passes to eliminate 5-9 San Diego from playoff competition for the first time in six years.

Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein heads for victory in the first slalom race of the season.

Wenzel Captures Initial Men's Slalom As Stenmark Misses Gate on Final Run

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

KRANJSKA GORA, Yugoslavia — Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, capitalizing on a rare error by Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, won the first men's World Ski Cup slalom race of the season Friday.

Wenzel, the 1980 overall World Cup champion and third last season in the slalom standings, led after the first run when he clocked 1:40.42 seconds through 64 gates and a vertical drop of 175 meters. But

Stenmark, known for his second

run charges, was only just behind with 48.21.

However, in the 62-gate second run, Stenmark, an Olympic double gold medalist, missed a gate near the bottom of the course and went off the difficult, icy track of artificial snow at this Alpine center near the frontiers with Italy and Austria.

With Stenmark out, Wenzel had to endure some dramatic moments before winning the race. In the second run he hit a gate with his head,

dislodging his snowglasses and obscuring his vision. He managed to throw the glasses away and complete the run in 51.51 seconds for an overall time of 1:59.55.

"Today, in the second run I had some difficulties," Wenzel said, "and I am sure I would have not won had Stenmark remained in competition in the second heat."

Swedish Peter Popangelov surprisingly placed second with 1:40.30, apparently heralding his comeback among the slalom favorites.

Paul Frommett of Liechtenstein, lying 13th after the first run had the fastest time of 50.95 in the second heat, to climb to third place with 1:40.49.

Americans did not have one of their best days. World giant slalom champion Steve Mahre missed a gate in the first run and his brother, Phil Mahre, the defending overall World Cup champion, placed only ninth with 1:41.06 after being seventh on the first run.

Only 24 of the 72 starters completed both runs.

The men's downhill skiers open their season Sunday at Schladming, Austria. (UPI, AP)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — The Green Bay Packers and Chicago Bears will not occupy center stage in the NFC Central this weekend, but their sideshows will help determine whether either team will see action in the National Football League playoffs.

Both the Packers and Bears are 6-7, one game behind division-leading Minnesota and Detroit. The Vikings visit the Lions on Monday in a game to decide first place.

The Vikings and Lions are each on a roll. The Lions are up after going 4-1 in their last five games, while the Vikings are down after a 1-4 record. Detroit also has had plenty of rest since its 43-31 pounding of Pittsburgh on Thanksgiving Day, and Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book has made Detroit a 3-point favorite over Minnesota.

With the first-place showdown elsewhere, Green Bay and Chicago are trying to keep their playoff hopes alive.

"We're going to have to have some help, that goes without saying," said Green Bay's coach, Bart Starr. "I don't think there's any question in anyone's mind that that's the key to it."

The Packers do not. Despite holding leads of 20-3 and 21-0 in its last two games with Detroit and Atlanta, Green Bay has lost both in overtime.

The Packers' defense is the league's worst, surrendering 418.1 yards a game. And this week the unit will be without leading tackler Mike Douglass, whom Starr suspended for an indefinite period this week for "conduct detrimental to our football team."

Green Bay's offense remains one of the league's best, averaging 381.5 yards a game.

But the offense has been unable to overcome the porous defense. "It's no big secret," said Packer quarterback Lynn Dickey, "that we feel we have to score every time we get the ball."

Still, Green Bay is a 2½-point favorite.

So far only five teams have been

eliminated from the playoffs — Philadelphia, the New York Giants, Tampa Bay, Houston and San Diego.

And only three teams have clinched positions in the playoffs

NFL PREVIEW

Dallas, Washington and the Los Angeles Raiders

Following is a rundown of the other NFL matchups Sunday with the odds in parentheses:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

New York Jets (6-7) at Baltimore Colts (6-7) — The party may be over for the young Colts, who have lost three straight, all in similar fashion. Their offense has disintegrated, and the loss of the wide receiver Ray Butler to injury places an even heavier reliance on the running backs, Randy McMillan and Curtis Dickey. They shouldn't be too much of a problem for the Jets.

New York usually plays the run better than the pass, and Baltimore's passing game is not likely to bother anybody. (New York by 4.)

Buffalo Bills (7-6) at Kansas City Chiefs (5-8) — Because of the scrambled playoff picture, the Bills must win this game to stay in the running for a berth. The Bills' defense has played inconsistently all year, and the offense has not produced more than 77 yards of rushing in a game in a month. The Chiefs' big problem has been

defensive. (Kansas City by 1.)

Cincinnati Bengals (5-8) at Pittsburgh Steelers (9-4) — In the last two games, both losses, the Steelers have not resembled the team that won its previous seven straight games. But veteran quarterback Terry Bradshaw practiced with the Steelers this week for the first time this season, and this may give the

team a boost. The Bengals have

won four of their last six; in each victory, the Bengals ran well and held their opponents to fewer than 75 rushing yards. (Pittsburgh by 5.)

Cleveland Browns (6-5) at Denver Broncos (7-6) — A victory by the Browns puts them in a strong position to challenge the Steelers for the Central Division title; the two teams meet in Pittsburgh at the end of the season. The Browns are playing their best defense of the season, and Denver is sputtering along, still in the running for the playoffs because it had won six of its first nine games. (Cleveland by 2.)

Miami Dolphins (9-4) at Houston Oilers (1-12) — This game appears to be one of the biggest mismatches of the season. The Dolphins scored 38 points against a good Bengal defense in a victory Monday night. The Oilers gave up 33 points in a loss to Tampa Bay, and the Buccaneers have one of the lowest-rated offenses in the league. (Miami by 10½.)

INTERCONFERENCE

Dallas Cowboys (11-2) at Seattle Seahawks (7-6) — The Seahawks have played erratically, particularly on defense, most of the season. And that is precisely why they can be dangerous for the Cowboys. The Seahawks' main problem has been pass defense, so a lot depends on Danny White, the Cowboys' quarterback. He, too, has been up and down this year, but mostly up. (Seattle by 6.)

New Orleans Saints (7-6) at New England Patriots (6-7) — Both teams have outside chances for the playoffs. The Saints have played better in recent weeks, while the Patriots have suddenly lost their offense, having scored 0 and 3 points in losses the last two weeks. (New England and New Orleans tied even.) (UPI, NYT, AP)

SPORTS BRIEFS

ABA and Referees Agree to Mediation

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service entered the three-month-old labor dispute Thursday between the national Basketball Association and the union representing its locked-out 29 referees.

Ed McMahon, a commissioner in the mediation service's national office in Washington, has been assigned to the case and Thursday he held his with Russ Granik, the NBA's general counsel and chief negotiator. Richie Phillips, the general counsel for the National Association of Basketball Referees, in an effort to determine the availability of both

for future meetings.

The mediation service had originally offered to enter the dispute more than a month ago, but both sides declined. However, 10 days ago, after more than a dozen bargaining sessions that produced little progress, Phillips called for mediation. The league's negotiators dismissed the offer with Commissioner Larry O'Brien and the the league's nine-man labor committee, and Wednesday they agreed to mediation.

Top Seeds Win at Melbourne Tennis

MELBOURNE — (UPI) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova downed earlier Ludovic, 6-4, 7-5, in a first round match of the Australian Open tennis championship Friday. With the absence of Chris Evert Lloyd, Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger, Navratilova is heavily favored to win her third Australian title.

Her main competition comes from West German Sylvia Hanika, the second seed who took only 58 minutes to defeat American Beth Norton, 6-1, 3-6, third-seed Pam Shriver, who trounced fellow American Anna Maria Fernandez, 6-1, 6-1, and No. 4 Wendy Turnbull of Australia, who defeated Marcella Skutnik of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-2.

The other top women's seeds had few problems. Britain's Jo Durie beat American Shirley Acker, 6-3, 7-6, and Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia defeated American Barbara Jordan, 6-2, 6-0. The one big surprise came when Jennifer Mandel of South Africa defeated 10th-seeded American Kathy Rinaldi, 6-3, 6-4.

NBA Fines Coach for No Defense

NEW YORK (AP) — Coach Doug Moe has been fined \$5,000 and suspended for two games by the National Basketball Association for failing the Denver Nuggets to stop playing defense near the end of a 126-116 loss to the Portland Trail Blazers on Nov. 22.

"Our defense was getting so tenacious there, I was afraid they weren't going to get 150," Moe was quoted as telling the Denver Post after the loss to the Trail Blazers.

The Nuggets took defensive positions on the court but did not try to stop the Trail Blazers, who scored five layups in the final 72 seconds to surpass their team scoring record of 150 points. "There wasn't much difference between that defense and the way we were before," Moe said.

For the Record

The Fort Lauderdale Strikers will move to Minneapolis next year, the North American Soccer League team has announced. The team reportedly lost \$1 million last season in Fort Lauderdale, where they have been xed for seven seasons. (UPI)

The LPGA has added a fourth country, Britain, to its growing tour. The 1984 Ladies British Open will be played at the Woburn Golf and Country Club near London, Oct. 3-6. Most LPGA events are held in the United States, but the tour also includes Canada and Japan. (UPI)

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE		WALES CONFERENCE		WALES CONFERENCE	
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1. W. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	2. A. Division 12-2 10-4 30 122	3. W. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	4. A. Division 12-2 10-4 30 122	5. W. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	6. A. Division 12-2 10-4 30 122
7. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	8. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	9. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	10. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	11. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	12. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122
13. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	14. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	15. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	16. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	17. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	18. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122
19. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	20. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	21. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	22. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	23. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	24. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122
25. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	26. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	27. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	28. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	29. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122	30. F. Gora 12-2 10-4 30 122

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		EASTERN CONFERENCE		EASTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division	Central Division	W	L	W	L

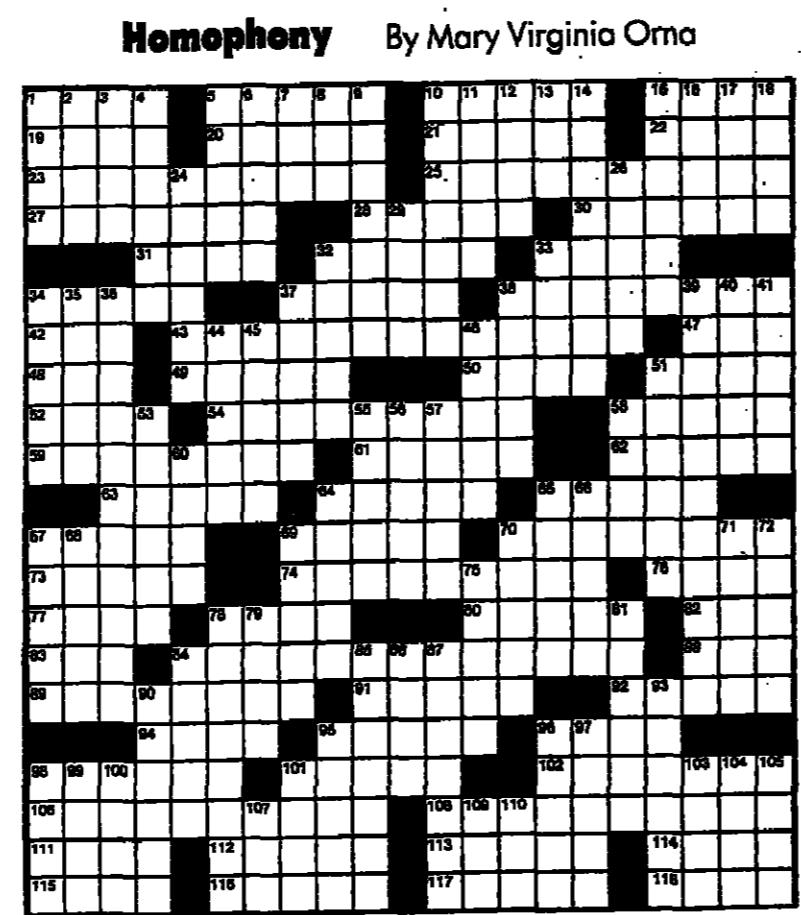
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DOWN

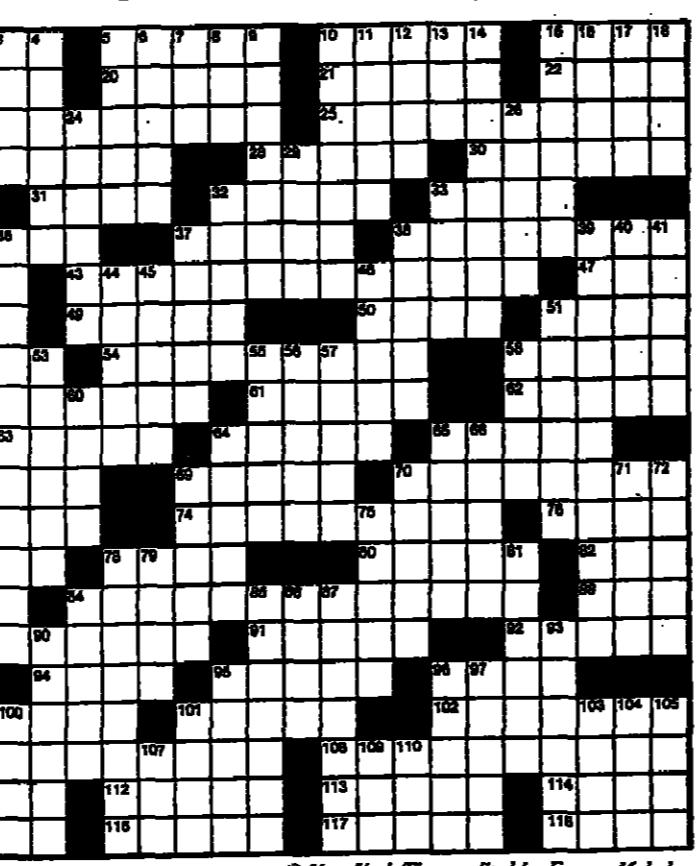
1 Repairs the lawn
2 Low trick: Scot.
3 A feature of this puzzle
4 Printed cotton
5 Attacked
6 Fans' favorites
7 Electrical unit
8 "These Women," 1964 Bergman film
9 First president of Czechoslovakia
10 — attorney
11 "The Sheik of —"
12 Pot, in Potosi
13 Off-drawn item
14 School
15 Transfusion infusion
16 Fish dish
17 Prefix for septic or social
18 Demolish
24 Mufflers
26 Whip marks
28 Rumble
32 Chapeau designer Lilly
33 Beethoven's birthplace
34 "Stabat —"

DOWN

35 A poplar
36 Massenet's marquises?
37 Spring
38 Goumed opera
39 Cecil's streets?
40 Sidestep
41 Cowpoke's charge
44 Fortify again
45 Type of clover
46 Less common
51 Muzzle stuffer
53 Mexican tree dwellers
55 Describing armzeen
56 Author Nin
57 "Of Thee —"
58 Jezebel's god
60 One of the Hebrides
64 Unrelenting
65 Edison contemporary
66 Hex
67 "— of star-cross'd lovers": Shak.
68 A Milton who found paradise in TV
109 "Whack-work"
110 Buddy



Homophony By Mary Virginia Oma



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ACROSS

1 Risky biz
5 Tyrian contemporary of Solomon
10 Philadelphia suburb
15 Anjou or Bosc
19 Dolphin's predator
20 Writer Rogers St. Johns
21 Dynel relative
22 River to the Laptev Sea

ACROSS

23 Arlene's puppets?
25 Disney's dance?
27 Impressive
28 Protzman
30 Singer-actress O'Shea
31 Broadway musical
32 London lane
33 Author Stoker
34 Hooper's rank
35 Type of engr.
37 Personal assurance

ACROSS

38 Four-in-hand kin
42 — Dhabi, Arab emirate
43 Composer's coins?
47 Peppery
49 — Aviv
49 Psalm ending
50 Elizabeth II, to Lady Sarah
51 Lay at anchor
67 Furtherers
68 Star of "The In-Laws"
54 Lew's hits?

ACROSS

58 Symbol of a sort
59 Asset
60 Gore
62 Bigwig in Kabul
63 Violinist Laredo
64 Debussy's "— de lune"
65 Nicholas and Alexander
67 Poet
68 Short word after long
83 Doing poorly
84 Spritz's sensors?

ACROSS

70 Laments
73 Lapwing
74 Madison's makeup
76 A Copperfield
77 Mars, to Menander
78 "Comus" composer
80 — prosequi
82 Short word after long
83 Doing poorly
84 Spritz's sensors?

ACROSS

88 January on the links
89 Breathes
91 Carthaginian
92 Dough
94 English architectural style
95 Best seller in 1924
96 Hershfield's "agent"
98 One of six Vatican leaders

ACROSS

101 Pivots
102 Drew or Lester
106 Harlow's heritage?
108 Sin of one of the Finns?
111 Peal
112 Storehouse
113 Glory
114 Scenery changer
115 Antarctic sea
116 Univ. divisions
117 Strikes out
118 Gives the once-over

THE GAME
By Ken Dryden. 248 pp. \$14.95.
Times books, 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

HERE'S a strong argument, as many an ice hockey fan will tell you, that Ken Dryden was the most skilled and accomplished goalie in the history of the game. He played for the Montreal Canadiens from 1971 through 1979 — missing one season because of a contract dispute — and compiled a daunting list of accomplishments: In the eight seasons he played, the Canadiens won the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup six times; he won the Vezina Trophy, as the league's leading goalie, five times; he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame two months ago.

But Dryden was, and is, more than just a splendidly gifted athlete. He is an alumnus of an Ivy League university (Cornell) and holds a law degree from McGill University; he once spent a summer between hockey seasons working for Ralph Nader's "Raiders" in Washington; he has been active in Canadian public affairs and like Bill Bradley, the senator from New Jersey and former basketball player to whom he is often compared, he may well be headed for a political career. Now he is the author — and on all the evidence the sole author —

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of a memoir of his life in hockey; some readers may find, as Dryden's publisher does, that "The Game" is comparable in tone and quality to Bradley's own memoir, "Life on the Run."

The book is designed in the form of a journal covering several days in Dryden's life toward the end of the 1978-79 season. He was 31 years old and by then had made the decision to retire at the end of that season, win or lose. The truth was that he thought the Canadiens would lose: "We have won too often, for too long. We know every signal, every sign, we see our demise in everything we do." The team seemed to be struggling, to be on the verge of turning the league over to the rising New York Islanders: after seven full years with what some considered the best team ever to take the ice, Dryden sensed that its peak and his own had been passed, that it was time to move on to the rest of the business of his life.

As the days of this memoir elapse, Dryden moves back and forth in time to recall his career and to discuss a number of matters of interest. He writes about the camaraderie of the locker room, about the pleasures and frustrations of life on the road, about the rhythms of practice, about the chemistry that makes up a team; he paints portraits of his coach, of a number of his teammates and opponents and of

the bilingual city in which he played. He recalls his boyhood in Toronto and writes:

"I have this strange sense of unreality that never diminishes, no matter how long I play, a feeling that I'm not really playing for the Montreal Canadiens, that this isn't really the NHL; that I am the victim of a wonderful, cruel hoax, and that some day, today, now, it will end."

Dryden also writes about more serious matters. He regrets the way in which big money "moved front and center" in hockey in the 1970s and the way it became a "cause of great bitterness and division" in his own life. He laments the "special treatment" that athletes receive, even as he confesses to having taken advantage of it, and he comments: "We are not heroes. We are hockey players. We do exciting, sometimes courageous, sometimes enabling things like heroes do, but no more than anyone else does." Of the violence tolerated by the game's hierarchy he says: "What matters is that fighting degrades, turning sport to dubious spectacle, bringing into question hockey's very legitimacy, confirming it forever to the fringes of sports respectability." Yet sharp though his criticisms can be, he knows that his participation in "the game" was a privilege.

"The game" was different, something that belongs only to those who play it, a code phrase that anyone who has played a sport, any sport, understands. It's a common heritage of parents and backs, yards, teammates, friends, winning, losing, dressing rooms, road trips, coaches, press, fans, money, celebrity — a life, so long as you live it. Now as I sit here, slouched back, mellow, when I hear others talk of "the game," I know what a former player meant. It is hockey that I'm leaving behind. It's the game I'll miss.

But he has done a good job in this book of keeping that game alive for himself and his readers. Though he has a tendency to take himself rather a bit too seriously and is given to excessively self-conscious bouts of introspection, Dryden amply conveys to those of us not privileged to have known it a sense of what life in "the game" is like. He describes it with clarity and affection, and a most welcome awareness that its importance, though not for a moment to be underestimated, is limited and evanescent.

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